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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a Paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payments.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unfolded for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

ipe Line Bill Reported in the Senate with Amendments.

ocal Option Repeal and New County Bills Amended and Passed First Reading.

ebate in the House on Pennsylvania Reform School Appropriation.

he House Refuses to Allow Pittsburgh to Borrow $750,000.

CITING DEBATE OVER THE BOOM BILL.

SENATE.

ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 11, 1875.

The following passed finally:

An act regulating the passenger fare and eight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length.

An act to prevent fraud and fraudulent practices upon or by hotel keepers, innkeepers and boarding-house keepers.

An act amending the third section of an act defining what shall constitute legal holidays, approved April 2, 1873.

An act for the protection of fish in the rivers of Pennsylvania.

An act relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling houses belonging to owners or operators of coal mines.

An act for the relief of Amy E. Maxwell, widow of James G. Maxwell, deceased.

A supplement to an act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, approved May 11, A. D. 1874, relative to the management of said office.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act defining the cities of this State into three classes; regulating the passage of ordinances; providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities; authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same; defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class."

The New County bill, the Free Pipe bill and the bill relating to the salaries of county officers were all reported from committees, with amendments.

The following passed second reading:

An act to exempt pianos leased or hired from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent.

An act to prohibit market stands on the public highways of cities of the first class within five squares of any incorporated market house.

An act to provide for the pre-payment of postage on the *Legislative Record* as required by the postal laws of the United States.

A supplement to an act, approved May 1, A. D. 1873, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the time and game fish limiting the time for the killing of hare or rabbit."

An act to empower water companies, gas companies and bridge companies to merge their corporate rights and franchises into other incorporated companies.

An act to fix the standard weight of bark used for tanning purposes.

An act repealing the proviso in section four of an act, entitled "An act to provide the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved the 15th day of May, A. D. 1874.

An act for the protection of fish.

A joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to procure the portraits of the governors of Pennsylvania, held by the Historical Society, publication as part of the colonial records.

An act relating to judgments and decrees of the divided court.

An act authorizing and requiring the courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth to prescribe by rules of court cases which affidavits of defense may be required, and the time and manner in which documents shall be taken for want of affidavits of defense.

An act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandise, baggage and other property unclaimed or unshable upon which they have a lien.

An act repealing an act to regulate the election of school directors in the subdivisions in the city of Pittsburgh, approved April 9, A. D. 1872.

An act authorizing shareholders in incorporated bridge companies to cast one vote for each share of stock at all elections held for such companies.

An act to fix monthly return days in the counties of this Commonwealth.

A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the alleged differences between miners and their employers.

An act to amend an act concerning the use of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plankroads, approved the 8th day of April, 1861, and extend the provisions thereof to all corporations.

An act authorizing and regulating the appointment of venires for the attendance of jurors in the several courts of the Commonwealth.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a special detective officer in any of the several counties of the Commonwealth."

An act conferring additional jurisdiction upon orphans' courts.

An act to limit the amount of tax that may be levied for school purposes.

An act to authorize the settlement of the estate of J. P. McCaskey, publisher of the *Lancaster Weekly School Journal*, for advertising the new Constitution.

An act to correct errors in the transcription of the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to punish the sale and traffic in minors' liquor bottles and other bottles, and the protection of bottlers and venders of liberal water and other beverages in the Commonwealth," approved the 9th day of April, 1870, and declaratory of what shall be evidence of registration and publication in regard to said bottles.

An act to authorize the outgoing sheriffs of all counties where said sheriffs are by salary, to deliver to their successors all unfinished and unexecuted writs and process of every description.

A supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to prescribe the manner by which courts may divide boroughs into wards," approved May 14, A. D. 1874.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act relating to road laws in Delaware county," approved April 12, A. D. 1869, and to an act approved March 17, A. D. 1870, entitled "An act relating to road laws in Delaware county," approved April 12, A. D. 1869.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act creating Martin Monaghan, of the borough of Orwigsburg, in the county of Schuylkill, an inspector for the counties of Schuylkill and Columbia," so far as the same relates to Schuylkill county.

An act authorizing the burgess and town council of each of the several boroughs throughout this Commonwealth to levy and collect a gas, kerosene oil and water tax.

An act to provide for the regulation and collection of dogs in the township of Lower Merion and the boroughs of New Centreville, Ursina and Confluence, in Somerset county.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a special detective officer in any of the several counties of this Commonwealth."

The following passed first reading:

An act to authorize an additional law judge of the several courts in the Ninth Judicial district.

An act to provide for appeals in cases where the county commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to make compensation of county treasurers.

A supplement to an act, entitled "A supplement to an act relating to county treasurers, passed the 13th day of April, 1854, approved the 18th day of April, 1874," in addition to the compensation of county treasurers.

The New County bill, as reported.

The Local Option Repeal bill, as read.

The appropriations for the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind and the Training School for feeble-minded children.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock and proceeded to consider bills on second reading, among the following:

A joint resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the reports of the Board of Commissioners of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

An act providing for the temporary closing of any public street or public highway when the same may be needed for the use of any agricultural fair, or any exhibition of the products of the soil or mine, or of the manufactures or works of art.

An act making an appropriation for pensions and gratuities.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and for finishing the building.

An act making an appropriation to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for Blind Women at Philadelphia.

An act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

An act making appropriations for the salaries of officers and employees, and for the improvement of the grounds and buildings of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont.

On the act making an appropriation for the annual salaries of the officers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, and also to aid in the completion of its new building, there was an excited debate, lasting over an hour, in which the sectarian character of the institution was discussed.

Messrs. Barrett, Christy, Graham, Morgan, of Lawrence, and others warmly supported the bill. Messrs. Reighard, Parker and Spang opposed it. Under the operation of the previous question, called by Mr. Reighard and sustained by the necessary number of members, the bill passed second reading—yeas 115, nays 61.

At the afternoon session the following passed second reading:

An act to extend the time for the construction of railroads authorized to be constructed by railroads or railway corporations of this Commonwealth under any general law.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Training School for feeble minded children, at Media, and to erect additional buildings.

An act directing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare educational material for the Centennial Exposition, and making an appropriation for that purpose.

An act to make an appropriation to the Lackawanna Hospital of the city of Scranton.

An act appropriating the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia, for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a dispensary building.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia.

An act authorizing and regulating the making of local appropriations to schools commonly known as homes for friendless children.

An act appropriating money to aid in the support of the House of Correction in the city of Philadelphia.

A supplement to an act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes; regulating the passage of ordinances; providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities; authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same; defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class, and for other purposes," approved the 23d day of May, A. D. 1874, passed first reading.

The supplement to an act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof, approved the 12th day of April, A. D. 1874, amending the sixth section thereof, passed finally.

The act in relation to taxation of the shares of banks and savings institutions, was voted down.

At the evening session the Senate amendments to the supplement to an act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes; regulating the passage of ordinances; providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities; authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same; defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class, and for other purposes," were all concurred in, among these amendments is one authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to borrow $750,000 to carry on its water works.

A lively debate of an hour ensued.

Messrs. Hays and Thornton made speeches against the amendments. Messrs. Irwin and Long favored them.

On the question, Will the House concur? the yeas were 43, and the nays 139. The bill will probably go to a conference committee.

At nine o'clock, amid excitement, the rules were suspended to consider the bill to regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies within this Commonwealth.

The bill having been read, its opponents moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 30, nays 152.

Mr. Wolfe called the previous question. On the question, Shall the main question now be put? The yeas were 147, and the nays 30.

A dispute now arose as to what the question was. Mr. Hubu raising the point of order that it was upon going into Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker decided the point not well taken.

Mr. Huhn appealed from the decision, and the Speaker was sustained—yeas 152, nays 22.

The bill then passed second reading—yeas 131, nays 40.

At ten o'clock, during intense excitement, the House adjourned.

TILTON-BEECHER.

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

A LOWELL LAWYER CALLED.

Scene in the Woodhull's Salon Reproduced.

NEW YORK, March 11.—When the court opened in Brooklyn to-day Mr. Beach announced that Mr. Fullerton was sick. Oliver Johnson made a correction of some of his testimony yesterday.

Miss Oakley was then cross-examined by Mr. Beach, as follows: Since I left court yesterday I conversed with Mr. Shearman, Mr. Hill, Mr. Porter and Mrs. Tilton. I am able to say of my own knowledge that the parties who visited Mr. Tilton's during 1866 were not the parties who had visited it prior to that date; I think Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton were two of the parties. I first noticed the change in Mr. Tilton's religious views somewhere between 1860 and 1865; we had discussions in which I held one set of views and he held another; these discussions were sometimes very warm and of some length. He said in substance that he no longer believed that the death of Christ was an atonement for sin; I cannot now remember if he used the word "believe" in this statement. I remember only one occasion in which he made remarks on marriage and divorce; Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton were present; Mr. Tilton said: "I do not believe in the marriage relations as I once did." I cannot tell what he had said previously on this subject; I do not recollect what was said in the previous conversation on the subject, nor the substance of them. I think all my knowledge of his opinions on the marriage relations was derived from his public writings; I have no recollection of his ever saying anything upon the subject of the laws relating to divorce.

Charles Cowley was called as the next witness. He testified that he lived in Lowell, Mass., since 1842; he had practised law in Lowell and Boston for the last nineteen years, except two years, when he was at the war, in the volunteer force. He was once a candidate for Attorney General in Massachusetts. In connection with this political matter he visited New York in the fall of 1871. While here he saw Theodore Tilton; he was introduced to him by Mrs. Woodhull, at her house in Twenty-eighth street, New York. A number of persons of both sexes were present on that occasion. He called at the house by Mrs. Woodhull's invitation, to meet Mr. Tilton and others. Mrs. Woodhull said that a great revolution was about to take place in regard to the marriage relation, at which Beecher would be its leader. The witness said he did not believe this, and Mrs. Woodhull said that Beecher would have to or be exposed as one who concealed in public his private sentiments. Mrs. Woodhull having said something as to Beecher's preaching to a dozen of his mistresses, the witness said that could not be without its being notorious. Either Tilton or Mrs. Woodhull then spoke of the number of Beecher's mistresses as being forty. The name of Miss Proctor was mentioned in this connection. Mrs. Woodhull, in a tone which might have been heard by Tilton, spoke of Mrs. Tilton as a woman with whom Mr. Beecher had long been enamored. She said there was some doubt as to whether Beecher or Tilton was the father of one of Mrs. Tilton's children. She said that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to her husband, and that Beecher obtained a retraction from her, which a friend of Tilton procured from him at the point of a pistol. He thought she mentioned the name of Moulton. The witness expressed his disbelief in this, and said that if Mrs. Tilton had written one confession she could write another. Mrs. Woodhull said that she was not likely to make another, as that confession was written when Tilton was in some business difficulties. The injustice of some of the marriage laws was discussed, Tilton and Woodhull arguing that marriage ought to be a simple contract. The witness expressed different opinions. Mrs. Woodhull said that she favored the abolition of the whole present system of segregated families, and thought that children ought to be brought up in institutions maintained by the State. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull seemed to be enamored of each other. He called her "Victoria," and she called him "Theodore." The witness did not leave until after ten o'clock that evening, and Tilton remained. This was in September, 1871. In the following October, witness stopped in New York, on his way to Washington, and called on Mrs. Woodhull, in consequence of a note which he had received from her. He was subsequently her counsel in some matters. He was received in the house by Col. Blood, and found Theodore Tilton there, with Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Claflin. Mrs. Woodhull said that Beecher was going to preside at a meeting where she was going to speak on the relations of the sexes. The witness told her that he could not believe that Beecher would preside. Mrs. Woodhull said that he would, and that Tilton was arranging it. Tilton said that Beecher would not express approval of her sentiments, as he had not courage enough, but that he would say he considered her subject a legitimate one for public discussion.

After recess the witness was cross-examined by Mr. Beach. He repeated parts of the conversation as repeated by him in the morning. He said that he had great embarrassment in separating his recollections of what was said from the general impressions made on his mind. In speaking of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, the witness said Mrs. Woodhull spoke of them as having lived together as husband and wife. She said that they had accepted and acted upon the principles of social freedom. The witness then repeated his testimony in regard to Mrs. Woodhull's remarks concerning Mrs. Tilton's confession and retraction.

The witness continued: Mr. Tilton said the system of treating women as inferior to men was false, and the regulations between them should be made by contract and dissolved by contract. This subject was under discussion about half an hour. I remember Tilton's saying that any law which took away the will of the individual was usurpation. Several weeks after this I had another interview with Mr. Tilton, at Mrs. Woodhull's. In the first interview Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull conversed in private two or three times. I did not see them sitting close together. They were on a lounge, about a foot apart. I noticed no caresses or salutations between them, but I noticed several amorous glances pass between them. I cannot describe an amorous glance, though I have given them many times. [Laughter.] I do not think I could put on one of them now. [Increased laughter.] I do not think there was anything sheepish in the glance. I think the expression can be conveyed by the eyes. I did not observe any special smile on his face, or any other feature that I could describe. The expression of his countenance was too evanescent for me to describe. Their conversation was conducted in tones of tenderness different from that in which they addressed other persons. Mrs. Woodhull said that Tilton approached nearer her ideal of what a man should be, and I replied that her idea appeared to be reciprocated by Tilton. At the next interview several weeks after, Mrs. Woodhull told me that she was going to deliver a lecture in New York and Mr. Beecher would preside. I doubted it, and Tilton said he would not probably indorse free love, but would state that it was a legitimate question for public discussion. Mrs. Woodhull said if he did not come on the side of the great revolution he could not maintain himself. My nephew is a partner of Oliver Johnson, and I suppose it was through his communication with Mr. Johnson that I came here as a witness. I received a letter about a month ago asking me to come, and I arrived here last night. I have talked with Messrs. Shearman, Hill and Evarts since I came here. My detailed narratives of these conversations in the tablet of my brain. I was running in the interests of the Labor Reform party for Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts, and received about 14,000 votes. There were other parties in the field then, whose candidates outstripped me. This was in 1870. I carry on the law business in Lowell, Mass. There were several charges against me then. One of them purported to be of a criminal offense. I endeavored to get it tried, but could not. I never was charged with perjury, or false pretenses practiced on an insane woman. No such accusation as keeping a woman in an insane asylum was ever made against me. I never had any difficulty in Washington at any time. I was on the staff of Admiral Dahlbon, in the navy, as Advocate General.

Re-direct examination—In 1857 there was a charge made against my conduct when I was a young lawyer. Its general allegation was that I received a $100 fee from parties, which it was said I should not have received. This case was *nolle prossed*, although I wanted to go on trial. The parties concerned in this accusation were Dr. James Harmor, an abortionist; one Farrington, a nurse for the doctor; and Moore, a police attorney, with whom I had a difficulty. I never knew, nor did General Butler, my counsel, that there was any ground for this offense, other than the general allegation. The matter was *nolle prossed* and there ended. I never heard anything more of it until this. I became Mrs. Woodhull's counsel in reference to a libel suit that arose about her obtaining a hall for lecturing purposes in Boston. Mr. Tilton said that the divorce laws of some of the New England States, Indiana and Illinois, were preferable to those of New York. He (Tilton) was of opinion that the laws should not interfere with the marriage relations. Tilton's idea was that the contract should be dissolved at the instance of the one or other of the parties.

Re-cross-examination—I understood by Tilton that if his wife, worn out in her husband's service, was deserted by her husband she could sustain an action against him for damages, but that the contract was broken.

This concluded Mr. Cowley's testimony, and the court adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1875.

STAMP TAX ON CHECKS, ETC.—INDIGNATION AMONG BANK OFFICERS.

Banking men are very much excited over the action of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, to establish the inquisitorial system of investigation into the manner of transacting business at banks, with a view to learning whether any checks, which were not properly stamped, have been paid to banks, which were called upon to furnish evidence of any carelessness or omission on their part in this respect, the object being to collect a penalty of fifty dollars for every check discovered to have been paid without a stamp. At an informal conference yesterday, between Williams, President of the Metropolitan bank; Tappen, President of the Gallatin, and Vermylie, President of the Merchants' National bank, the subject of stamp tax on checks was considered.

On March 4th F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National bank, of this city, addressed, in behalf of himself and other bankers, a letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue asking his decision on the following questions:

First—Are notes, drafts and acceptances, when made payable at a bank, subject to the stamp tax of two cents; and if so, does the tax apply to notes, drafts and acceptances drawn or accepted prior to February 8, 1875, and which have matured and since been paid?

Second—Does the tax apply to checks drawn by a bank upon itself for the purpose of paying its own dividends and the dividends, coupons or interest of other corporations?

Third—Are checks drawn by a State, county or city government on a bank, subject to this tax?

The following is the reply of the Commissioner:

I reply to your specific questions:

First—If there is any understanding between the bank and the maker of notes or the acceptor of checks, drafts or orders payable at bank, that all such notes and acceptances shall be paid by the bank and charged to the account of the maker, drawer or acceptor, in the same manner as ordinary checks would be, such notes and acceptances are considered liable to the two cent stamp tax as vouchers for the payment of money by a bank. This applies to notes, drafts, &c., made, drawn or accepted prior to February 8, 1875, when paid by a bank on or after that date.

Second—This tax applies to checks drawn by a bank upon itself for the purpose of paying its own dividends, coupons or the interest of other corporations or for other payments.

Third—Checks drawn by State, county or city officers, in their official capacity, upon public bonds deposited in a bank, are exempt, if said bonds are kept separate from any private account; if not being within the intent of the law to tax a public treasury.

I will add, with reference to some other questions frequently proposed to this office, that orders for dividends are subject to the tax if drawn for a definite and certain sum, but not otherwise. Accordingly certificates of deposit, used in the ordinary manner, is not liable. Interest coupons are considered exempt. Bills of exchange, foreign as well as inland, when drawn upon a bank, banker or trust company, are held to be subject to the tax, whether payable at sight or otherwise. Duplicates of bills, orders, etc., are liable, the same as originals. Receipts not relating to banking business—for instance, for rents—are exempt.

Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Republican Legislature and One Republican Congressman Elected.

CONCORD, March 11.—The entire returns of the State election are not yet received. The Republicans still claim a majority in the House of eleven, which they say will not be reduced below nine. The Democrats have a majority in the Council, which will be an obstacle in the way of removals from office. The Democrats elect two Congressmen—Jones, in the First district, and Bell, in the Second. Blair, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Third district.

FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Incendiarism at Salem, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—The *Commercial's* Salem, O., special says Gurney block, of that place, burned, early this morning. The building was owned by Henry D. Brooks, whose loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance unknown. The occupants were Carr, Tescher & Co., hardware; Schilling & Bryan, dry goods; Leach & Dazzle, bakery and groceries. The Knights of Pythias, Board of Education and others lost considerably, but the amount is not known.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Our Spanish Relations.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

Alfonso to be Recognized and His Minister Received.

The Commercial Treaty with Spain Still Incomplete.

Two Gentlemen from Ohio Anxious to Get into the Treasury.

An Ex-Representative Applies for an Office Which Does Not Exist.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1875.

Our Relations with Spain.

It can now be stated, on the highest authority, that the negotiations for the concluding of a new commercial treaty with Spain, to supersede the treaty of 1795, have not been consummated, as was generally supposed. This question is now left for future consideration. The negotiation concerning the Virginius affair was completed with the Senor de Governmont, but before that Government could carry out its obligations it was superseded. The Government of Alfonso has now fulfilled all the obligations in this respect assumed by its predecessors. In accordance with his instructions, Mr. Cushing will now formally recognize the Alfonso Government, and the Spanish Minister at this Capital will be formally received by the President as the representative of the Alfonso Government as soon as he presents his papers.

A Couple of Political Aspirants from Ohio.

There have been, of late, some efforts on the part of several persons—noticeably John Q. Smith, an ex-member of Congress from Ohio, and Mr. McGrew, an ex-Assessor of Internal Revenue in the same State—to secure appointments in the Treasury Department. Although both of them put on a very big lobbership, they subsequently turned their attentions towards the office of Commissioner of Customs, now held by H. C. Johnson, of Meadville, Pa., as can be authoritatively stated that, so far as Mr. Johnson is concerned, there is no intention to remove him. He is held in high estimation by the Government, and is particularly to be regarded by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

An Enterprising ex-Representative to-day called upon the President and asked to be appointed Assistant Attorney General, as he understood that there was no vacancy. The ex-Representative said that an additional office had been created by a provision tacked upon one of the appropriation bills. The Attorney General knew nothing about it, and upon examination it was not found. It seems the ex-Representative had moved the amendment himself, and supposed that it had passed. His undue haste occasioned considerable amusement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1875.

NEW DUTIES ON IMPORTATIONS.

The Attorney General decides that the duties imposed by the first section of the tariff act of 1875, accrue on importations made on the 5th of February, the day the act became a law.

ASSIGNMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

General Augur goes to New Orleans to succeed General Emory; General Ord to San Antonio to succeed General Augur. General Crook to the Department of the Platte to succeed General Ord. General Kautz takes command in Arizona. These changes indicate the retirement of General Emory, at present in command in Louisiana.

THIRTY MILLIONS OF BONDS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $30,000,000 of bonds on account of the sinking fund. They are under the act of February 20, 1862. The coupon bonds are of the fourth series. The following is the call in detail:

Coupon bonds—Fifty dollars, No. 10,001 to No. 15,400, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 27,501 to No. 40,000, both inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 13,501 to No. 20,000, both inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 32,001 to No. 66,000, both inclusive. Total, $24,063,070.

Registered bonds—Fifty dollars, No. 2,001 to No. 2,125, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 15,551 to No. 16,743, both inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 8,651 to No. 9,154, both inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 35,701 to No. 38,073, both inclusive; five thousand dollars, No. 11,601 to No. 12,320, both inclusive; ten thousand dollars, No. 15,501 to No. 15,841, both inclusive. Total, $5,936,250. Grand total, $30,000,000.

The call matures three months from today, when interest will cease. The bonds will be paid on presentation at any time previous to the maturity of the call, either at the Treasury here or by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, with interest up to the date of payment.

It is now ascertained that Secretary Bristow has all along considered himself without discretion in the matter of the call, and bound by law to call bonds in the order of their issue. The act of March 3, 1875, which authorizes this call, provides that it shall be in accordance and compliance with section 3,967 of the Revised Statutes, and that section expressly directs that bonds shall be called in the order of their number and issue.

CAUCUS FOR SENATE OFFICIALS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus ballot which resulted in John L. French, present Sergeant-at-Arms, receiving twenty-one votes, against nineteen scattered among Charley Kennedy, Jim Burleigh and Captain Ashley. The caucus also voted to retain Rev. Dr. Sunderland as Chaplain.

DEATH OF PAY DIRECTOR BOGGS.

Pay Director William Brenton Boggs, United States Navy, died at his residence, in Georgetown, this morning.

CHILD KIDNAPED IN GEORGETOWN.

A woman, unknown, called at the house of Mr. Beckwith, in Georgetown, yesterday, and, on being refused alms, left. Shortly after, she met a little niece of that gentleman, taking in her arms his infant child, six weeks old. She persuaded the girl to give it to her, and sent her off to a store to buy some candy, since which time neither the woman nor child has been seen or heard of.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1875.

Mr. CLAYTON asked for a decision on a point of order on the resolution for the appointment of a committee to visit the Indian Territory during the recess. Messrs. Clayton, Morton, Howe and Sherman argued that the resolution was in order. Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Thurman contended that it was not.

Finally, Mr. ANTHONY moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Agreed to—yeas 39, nays 22.

The Senate then, at 1:45, proceeded to executive business.

After an hour and a half in executive session the Senate adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Chas. C. Sheats, of Alabama, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury; Delos E. Lyon, Surveyor of Customs at Dubuque, Iowa; John C. Abercrombie, Surveyor of Customs at Burlington, Iowa; Wm. J. Smith, Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, Tenn.; John Ulrich, Receiver of Public Moneys at La Crosse, Wis.; Frederick Fleischer, Register at same place; Wm. P. Bartlett, Register at Eau Claire, Wis.; John F. Edgar, of Nebraska, Consul at Beirout. Postmasters—Wm. L. Burt, Boston; R. L. Lampton, Ashland, Ky.; Robert Love, Trenton, Tenn.; M. W. Coulter, Baxter Springs, Kansas.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this afternoon reported the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, with an amendment providing that permission shall be first given to any other nation to acquire any naval or coaling station within those islands, and recommended its ratification as amended.

Comparative Pork Packing Statement.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—The Cincinnati *Price Current*, while not prepared to publish a full detailed report of the packing in the West, to-morrow will present a brief statement showing that the total number of hogs packed in the West from November first to March first, is about 5,350,000, against 5,446,200 last season. The States in which there has been an increase in numbers, are Illinois, Iowa and Kentucky. The average net weight of hogs, is about three and one-half pounds less than last year, and the crop, in pounds, about equals last year's. In lard, the average falling off is about one pound per head. A full detailed report will be issued by the *Price Current* in a few days, there being several interior points yet to hear from, which have been estimated in arriving at the above conclusions.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain

MINISTER CUSHING PRESENTED TO KING ALFONSO.

MADRID, March 11—Caleb Cushing, Minister of the United States, to-day presented his credentials to King Alfonso. He said he had been instructed to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two nations and to convey to the King the wishes of the American people for the prosperity of Spain. He alluded to Alfonso's predecessors on the throne, and particularly to those who were illustrious for their furtherance of the discovery and civilization of America. He hoped the King would imitate them, and give peace and enlightened institutions to Spain.

RATIFICATION OF THE VIRGINIUS CONVENTION.

Herald Cable Special.

PARIS, March 11.—The Convention between Spain and the United States for the settlement of the Virginius affair, was signed at Madrid on the 5th instant and will be ratified to-day.

England.

DAILY NEWS' MORNING SPECIALS.

LONDON, March 12, 5:30 A. M.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that the German Government is irritated at the conduct of Spain in the Gustav affair, and at the clerical leanings of King Alfonso's ministers. He adds: "This feeling will find expression when the new Spanish Ambassador presents his credentials to the Emperor."

A special to the *News* says the Emperor of Austria will meet King Victor Emanuel at Venice next month.

Ireland.

NEW ELECTION IN TIPPERARY—MITCHEL ELECTED BY ONE THOUSAND.

CORK, March 11.—The Parliamentary election in Tipperary passed off quietly to-day. About a third of the constituency, including the Roman Catholic clergy and leading tradesmen, abstained from taking any part in the election. Moore, the Conservative candidate, had posted printed notices at all the polling places, stating that Mitchel was ineligible and all votes cast for him would be void. The counting is not yet completed, but it is estimated that Mitchel has a majority of 1,000.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 11.—Steamships Parthia, from New York; Hecla, from Boston, and Scandinavian, from Portland, arrived out.

MOVILLE, March 11.—Steamer Bolivia, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 11, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝@92⅞. United States 5-20s, 1865, 104; do. 1867, 104½; do. 5s, 106½. New York Central 92; Erie 24½@24¾; Illinois Central 92; Pennsylvania Central 25; pref. 50; Reading 24¾ @24⅞. Refined petroleum 11d.

PARIS, March 11.—Rentes 65 francs 42½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8⅜d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 8,400 American. Lard 68s 6d. Bacon—long clear, middles 48s 6d; short clear 47s 9d; shoulders 34s. Hams—sugar cured 53s.

CLEVELAND.

Proceedings of the Greenback Convention —Spirit of the Resolutions Offered.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—About sixty delegates, representing twelve States and the District of Columbia, assembled in Haile's Hall this forenoon, with the view of forming a new independent political party. The Convention was called to order by E. A. Olleman, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, appointed by a previous convention held at Indianapolis, November 28, 1874. The call for the meeting was read by T. B. Buchanan, Secretary of the Executive Committee. The call sets forth, as the object of the meeting, the preparation of a platform for the proposed party and the fixing of the time and place for holding a future convention, which shall nominate candidates for President and Vice President, upon the basis of union heretofore published.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of Professor Hoolon, of Illinois, Chairman; J. L. Campbell, of Illinois, C. W. Campbell (colored), of Virginia, and A. J. Trevelleck, of Michigan, Vice Presidents; A. C. Cameron, of Illinois, Secretary. A committee of one from each State was appointed on resolutions, to which a number of resolutions were read and referred, including the following, in substance:

That Congress should provide for river and harbor appropriations as objects of national concern, when necessary, for the safety and convenience of commerce.

That the Government should secure to all citizens their inalienable rights, except when by valid legislation deprived thereof by means of crime.

That the record of old political parties is such as to forfeit the confidence and respect of the people.

That the Committee on Platform confine itself to the subject of national paper money, and that the Convention limit itself to this matter exclusively.

That the productive industries of the country should receive the greatest possible protection and support of the Government.

That the present revenue laws are unjust and unequal, and that more just methods of raising revenue should be adopted.

That the National Banking law has established a monopoly oppressive to the people, dangerous to their liberties in its influence on the press and State and national legislation; and demanding its repeal.

Appealing to the American people to break loose from party trammels and unite on the basis of a vigorous system of legislation and administration shall protect the industries of the nation from the avarice of capitalists.

Several speeches were made and the Convention took a recess till afternoon.

On reassembling, the Convention was informed that the Committee on Resolutions would not be ready to report until to-morrow morning. A general discussion of the subjects before the Convention then took place. St. Louis was selected as the place for holding the next meeting. The time was not decided on. Adjourned till ten A. M. to-morrow.

CHICAGO.

Statistics of the Year's Packing.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Messrs. White, Crowell & Co., publishers of the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, will to-morrow issue their sixth annual report of the packing of Chicago. The number of hogs packed during the regular season, is 1,690,348, against 1,520,024 last season. Average net weight this season, 244 26-100 pounds, against 216 47-100 last year. Average yield of lard, 37.3 pounds against 37.44 last year. Lard manufactured, 137,058 tierces. Mess pork 215,699 barrels. Other kinds of pork, 46,476 barrels. Total pork, 262,675 barrels. Summer packing, 354,820 hogs, against 245,000 last year. October packing, 91,548 hogs, against 61,-330 last year. Cattle packed, 41,192, against 21,712 last year. Total hogs packed during the year ending March 1, 2,136,716.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day:—Falling barometer, warmer and cloudy weather, southerly winds and occasional rain or snow.

A dispatch from London says Lady Mordaunt has been found guilty of adultery.

The Democratic convention of Cincinnati yesterday renominated Mayor Johnston by acclamation.

The steamers City of London, from Liverpool, and Abbotsford, from Antwerp, have arrived at New York.

The colored people of Louisville have resolved to celebrate the passage of the Civil Rights bill on Thursday, the 25th instant, and thereafter on the 4th of July in each year.

The President to-day signed the commissions of Mr. Orth, Minister to Austria; Mr. Maynard, Minister to Turkey; and Messrs. Lawrence and Dodge, Centennial Commissioners for Arkansas.

Count Valmaseda, the newly appointed Captain General of Cuba, arrived at Havana yesterday and was received with the usual ceremonies. A reinforcement of 1,000 soldiers also arrived from Spain.

Charles C. Whittlesey, an old and prominent lawyer of St. Louis, and a writer on law subjects, died Wednesday night. Mr. Whittlesey emigrated from Connecticut thirty years ago, and attained an eminent position at the bar.

Governor Garland, of Arkansas, has revoked his proclamation offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of V. V. Smith and Edward Wheeler, the self-styled Governor and Secretary of State of Arkansas.

Rev. J. A. Davidson, recently State lecturer for the Grand Lodge of Good

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1875.

THE Democrats struck a borrasca instead of a bonanza, up in New Hampshire.

THE name of the head of the new French ministry is BUFFET. He ought to prove a serviceable piece of cabinet furniture.

THERE is a general movement among the banks to secure a reduction of the rate of interest paid on deposits. The rate has recently been reduced in Boston from four per cent. to three per cent., and a reduction has also been effected in New York.

SENATOR GORDON told the voters of New Hampshire that "all the Southern people wanted was honesty in their public officers." The Senator's home is in Georgia, whose State Treasury has lately been rifled to the tune of nearly a million dollars, by the Democratic Treasurer. Yet he still retains his office.

IT TURNS out that the report that the Russian Government had requested the recall of our *Charge d' Affaires* at St. Petersburg, is untrue. He is one of the most industrious, observant, capable and faithful servants in the foreign employ of the Government. It is probable, however, that upon Mr. BOKER'S arrival, he will be transferred to another post.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says it is regarded as certain that no protectionist will be Speaker of the next House. We never supposed such would be the case. The Democratic party, as such, is essentially a free trade party, and no member who happens to be in favor of a protective tariff will stand the ghost of a chance for the position in question. SAM. RANDALL is plotting without the slightest prospect of avail.

THE man who organized the party now in the Black Hills says he intends to take out another expedition in April, "whether the Government interferes or no." If he is wise, he will hold himself carefully down for a while, and so will those who contemplate joining him. We take it for granted that the Government has no intention whatever of permitting an Indian war on the border to be excited, merely to accommodate the avaricious instincts of a set of lawless adventurers.

THE aggregate amount of the twelve general appropriation bills passed during the late session of Congress, foots up about a hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, exclusive of other bills containing appropriations. The lobby gets precious little of it, thank fortune. SAM. WARD, *Vestibulis Rex*, complains that the session has been drier than the wooden guns in a certain Peruvian fortress, which have been drying in a rare upper air for four hundred years.

GENERAL GORDON, in a recent conversation with a representative of the Boston *Advertiser*, is reported as citing, as a "significant fact," that the Legislature of his State "appropriated the same amount of money for the negro college as for the college which was the pride of every Georgian." He forgot, however, to add that the Governor of the State strongly urges the withdrawal of the former appropriation for the future, and that this advice will in all probability be followed by the Legislature at its next session.

AN AMENDMENT to the Hawaiian treaty has been agreed upon by the Senate to the effect that for the seven years the treaty will run, if ratified, no foreign power shall receive the cession of any bay, port or station, or any other special privileges. This is important. The Hawaiian Islands strategically command the trade of this coast with the rest of the world, and if in possession of an unfriendly nation, would afford a refuge and basis of operations for our enemies to destroy our commerce in time of war.

THE Atlanta, Georgia, correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* says: "It is now conceded that BEN. HILL will receive the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Ninth district, in place of GARNETT MCMILLAN, deceased. The election will come off on the 5th of May. Mr. HILL does not exactly live in the district now, but the whole State demands his presence at Washington. He will greatly strengthen the Democratic delegation there from the South." HILL is the bellowing Bourbon who lately, at a Confederate reunion in that State, predicted the speedy triumph of every principle embraced in the "cause" of the rebellion.

UNDER the new law of Congress relating to the transmission of merchandise by the mails, the rate on third class matter, as it is termed, is doubled, and the Postmaster General decides that transient newspapers, as well as books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., are embraced in its provisions, and will be charged one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. If weighing at all over an ounce, no matter how narrow the margin, two cents will have to be paid instead of one. This burdensome imposition went into effect on Wednesday. In our local columns we print the section of the law classifying and including third class mail matter. It will be found of general interest.

A REPORT of the earnings of thirteen Western railways for February shows a total of $2,524,943, against $2,586,736 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of $61,793. The gross earnings of the same roads from the 1st of January to the 1st of the present month were $4,348,635, against $4,356,885 in 1874, a decrease of $8,210. Aside from the well understood depression in railroad business, compared with the last year, the earnings of those roads were undoubtedly considerably affected by the severe snow blockades all over the West, while in some cases the mileage has been decreased, by discontinuing branch lines, until a more active movement sets in. Hence the falling off in question.

FROM the opinions of representatives of the leading branches of trade in Chicago, as collated by the reporters of the city press, the business outlook is of quite a cheering character. People are pretty nearly unanimous in expecting better times, the railroads alone showing any symptoms of discouragement. A general condition of prosperity is said to prevail throughout the Northwest, and when the spring opens trade is expected to become more active, although conducted upon a more solid basis, than ever before. Elsewhere, too, affairs look more promising for the renewal of trade and manufacturing. Whether this desirable revival will be realized depends largely upon the course which the working classes shall hereafter pursue.

IN an article concerning the expulsion of a member of the North Carolina Legislature on account of his religious views, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

"It is required in all judicial investigations that the witnesses be sworn, and in some localities a certain religious faith is necessary to give validity to the oath. In Pennsylvania kissing the Bible is an absurd part of the form, which omitted, invalidates the oath; it is therefore the business of the judge to keep a sharp lookout that this casuistic form is complied with; and we have often heard that functionary roar 'Kiss the Book!' when the witness only made a feint of doing it and thereby raised a suspicion that he meant to dodge perdition even though he tied the entire binding firmly of the volume of oath turning on the sincerity of the kiss."

There are in this State three forms in which a witness may be sworn: one by kissing the Bible, another by raising the hand, and a third by simple affirmation. Either of the two latter modes possesses equal validity with the first. It is incomprehensible why the *Sentinel* should have made such a foolish statement.

THE following interesting anecdote of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and how he obtained means to stump Illinois against STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, is quite new, and its entire authenticity is vouched for by one of the parties concerned. In the year 1857, MCCORMICK & CO., of Chicago, sued TALCOTT & EMERSON, of Rockford, Illinois, for an infringement on their patent harvesters. The trial was long and tedious, costing the defendants not less than $50,000 to defend the suit. The case was tried in Cincinnati. After several adjournments and before the last struggle, the attorney for the defense wrote his clients a letter, saying he felt fully competent to try the case, but that there were two lawyers he did not want against him; one of them being A. LINCOLN, of Springfield, Illinois, and he desired them to write and retain him. For one week's services the defendants paid LINCOLN $1,500. After he was elected President, he wrote MR. TALCOTT a letter and appointed him United States Assessor of the Rockford district, reminding him of the law suit, and stating that the $1,500 he received as his fee was used to stump the State of Illinois against STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, and that that was what elected him to the Presidency of the United States. "Had it not been for the money you paid me," he said, "I would not have been able to have stumped the State. You will please accept the appointment as a slight remuneration for aid at that time."

MISS LUCY STONE, in a letter to the Boston *Traveller*, administers a deserved rebuke to the Massachusetts Legislature for its paltry course with regard to the question of woman suffrage in that State. It appears that, in the House, the time for the discussion of the report of the joint committee was limited to thirty minutes, half of which was used by the opponents of the measure. Thus this question, which affects directly the interests of more than half the people of Massachusetts, was dismissed with just half an hour's discussion. In the Senate, the question was treated with still more contempt. Both last year and this that body refused to debate the question, and voted it down without advancing a single argument against it. This, certainly, is not the proper way in which to treat so grave a subject as that of the enfranchisement of woman. It is one thing to oppose their admission to the exercise of the elecoral franchise, but it is quite another to stifle free discussion. We believe, however, as we have on other occasions said, that the triumph of the movement is only a matter of time. Good men, strong men, are wheeling into line, and many of the best women in the country are now the warm supporters of the movement. The wild theorists and disreputable characters who swung into the circle several years ago have been discarded, and well gotten rid of; and men begin to see that a large number of those who are an honor to their sex are heart and soul in the cause. Doubt as to the truth of this, was always the most formidable objection urged against any change in the suffrage laws, but it has no longer any force. Mrs. MINOR, of St. Louis, has shown a vast deal of pertinacity and courage in carrying her case to the United States Supreme Court, and however the question may be decided by that tribunal, we have no doubt that the logical justice and equity of the principle will ultimately insure its triumph.

WE HAVE already mentioned some of the extraordinary measures which the Democratic Legislature of New Hampshire at its last session took to perpetuate the power of its party. Among other things it passed a special law by which the police courts were empowered to grant naturalization papers, thus opening the way to wholesale frauds. The result naturally was, that the check-lists in various towns and cities were outrageously tampered with, hundreds of Republicans being disfranchised and an equal number of names of Democrats being added who had no more right to vote than the Cardiff Giant has. Indeed, some of them are said to have been equally as dead as the giant, repeaters being on hand to do the required work. It is also charged that at least a thousand foreigners were naturalized in the State, just prior to the election, three-fourths of whom were "put through" without the least regard to legal requirements. Several hundred aliens were thus sworn in falsely at Concord and Manchester, and on the day before election, at the latter place, two arrests were made, one good Democrat confessing that he had run several men into the voting mill, and had the way prepared for extensive operations in the same line. At the close of Congressman LAMAR'S speech in Manchester, on Monday night, the men so arrested by the United States authorities were introduced to the audience from the platform, "and received with great applause!" This is a fair exemplification of the manner in which the Democrats propose to cleanse our politics and guard the purity of the ballot-box. It is likely that, could TWEED have presented himself before the crowd at the same time, he also would have been "received with great applause," for the fraudulent naturalization trick was always a favorite piece of villainy with him.

THE venerable SOJOURNER TRUTH died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where she had a little patch of a home, a few days ago. She must have been nearly a hundred years old. Black, ignorant, untutored, superstitious, she was yet, in many respects, one of the most remarkable women of the age. She was a prophetess of Liberty, a heroine of humanity, a veritable Mother in Israel of her race; and her fine, clear intuition concerning justice and the spiritual equipoise of the world, has been equaled only by few. She had, too, a strange, wild, mystic eloquence which at times, when stung with the remembrance of the centuried wrongs of her people, would flame out with such weird, sybilline splendor as was apt to overmaster the listener even against his will. For nigh fifty years she had been a perpetual teller for the race. Many are they whom she helped to deliver out of bondage, many whom she has directed wisely in the opportunities of Freedom. The solemn weights she bore so bravely, and for so long a period, are all lifted off from her wrinkled but tender bosom, now. And she was black.

PERSONAL.

Despite the proverb concerning whistling girls and crowing hens, a young lady of Dubuque whistles so sweetly that she has been offered $100 a week to travel and exhibit her accomplishment.

Among the interesting social rumors is that of the engagement of Postmaster General Jewell's youngest daughter to a lieutenant in the navy, and that of Admiral Porter's daughter to a wealthy New York gentleman.

The chief and most influential opponents of Dr. DeKoven in his struggle for the Bishopric of Illinois, are said to be Bishops Cox, of New York; Johns and Whittle, of Virginia; Vail, of Kansas, and Stevens, of our own State.

It is again reported that the recall of General Schenck has been determined on. This information is corroborated by the statement that Mr. Fish has engaged General Schenck's London house, and will take possession early in the summer.

Edward Ladd, a conductor in Burlington, Iowa, was recently made happy by having voted to him a badge at a public fair. Being called upon for a speech, he was hustled upon the platform. Looking round for a minute, the happy Ladd ejaculated, "Fellers!" and retired. It was so effective that the band couldn't play for ten minutes.

We have already mentioned the recovery of Bishop Odenhimer, senior Bishop of New Jersey, who went to Europe in January for his health. One night when his physicians thought he was dying, his heart having become affected, he suddenly rallied and every symptom of disease left him. The cure is looked upon as miraculous.

Lieutenant Thomas W. Fitch, General Sherman's son-in-law, has been elected President of the St. Louis Wire Works Company. This company commenced operations some two or three years ago, achieved success from the very start, and is now in a very flourishing condition. Lieutenant Fitch is not like many presidents of corporations—a mere figure-head, but is a good practical mechanic and will devote all his time and energies to the business of the company.

A hundred years ago on Monday, Thomas Ditson, Jr., a Billerica farmer, who had been indiscreet enough to buy two guns of British soldiers at Boston, the day before, paid just at present, because there are plenty of "blacklegs" in their midst waiting to slip into their places should they be vacated. This, of course, prevents the suspension from becoming general at this time; but inasmuch as the men of the regions out, each counted the cost of being out with the others in, before any tools were laid down, the decision of the Lackawanna, while it is regretted, does not affect the status of the men elsewhere.—*Pottsville Workingman.*

Despite the general depression in the iron trade, and a price for coke so low that you cannot always reach it with a ten foot pole, the production keeps up in a great measure, and enterprise in that direction is by no means dead. At Belle Vernon, on "Monongahela's muddy bank," about thirty-five miles above Pittsburgh, R. C. Schmertz & Co. have erected a string of ovens and have them now in full blast, manufacturing an excellent quality of coke. The manufacture of coke on the Monongahela has heretofore been very limited, and one or two good works entirely abandoned, so it is rather ominous that in the works in operation in that region at this particular stage of the game.—*Cowan's Paper.*

At Scottdale, Westmoreland county, Pa., a company is proposed for the manufacture of nails, with a capital stock of $150,000. A mill site of ten acres has been secured on Mr. Joseph Stouffer's farm, situated on the railroad near Mr. Stouffer's coke works, and one hundred acres of the Connellsville coking coal seam, which will be put in as stock, as is proposed, at $42,000. The cost of a rolling mill and nail factory, with sixty nail machines and twelve boiling furnaces, is estimated at $100,000—the production per annum being 150,000 kegs, yielding a profit of forty cents per keg. The works are projected by a number of Wheeling operatives, together with a number of men of the neighborhood of Scottdale, and so far have matters advanced that the middle of April has been fixed for the breaking of ground for the foundations of the buildings required.

From *Cowan's Paper* we learn that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company propose a radical change in the shape of their 67-pound and 60-pound steel rails, which is a matter of mo ment to the manufacturers at least, and a curious experiment for outsiders to watch the operation of. A section of the proposed rail presents a head with a decidedly angular appearance, nearly flat on the crown with sides presenting a large and corresponding surface to the wheel flange, and with its weight of metal greatly increased, which (the weight per yard remaining the same) necessarily reduces the area of the neck and flange or base. The width of the flange, moreover, is increased. Not to speak it profanely, a section of the new rail looks very much like a schooner-headed Virginny nigger with shadowy shins and very wide-spreading feet. The changes conform pretty nearly to those adopted by the Erie Railroad Company. The Pennsylvania Steel and the Cambria Iron company—the former at Harrisburg and the latter at Johnstown—are now making new rolls preparatory to going to work as early as may be necessary.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The bud is in the bough, and the leaf is in the bud
And earth's beginning now in her veins to feel the blood
Which, warmed by summer's sun, in the alembic of the vine,
From her fount will overrun in a ruddy gush of wine.

Lost, in the State of New Hampshire, a Democratic "tidal wave."

The tidal wave was broken into spray against the Granite State.

And now Cincinnati makes bitter complaint of the tyranny of trades' unions.

The horrible crime of body snatching is reviving under the pressure of hard times.

The women of Omaha wear thumb stalls on their noses to keep them from freezing.

A few mild days such as yesterday will set to running the streams of water and the streams of trade.

It is predicted that the exodus to Europe this spring and summer will be larger than for many years past.

A perfect epidemic of murder seems to have broken out in Chicago, similar to that which succeeded the great fire of 1871.

The gloomy industrial outlook in Paterson, New Jersey, has caused a large number of workingmen to leave for California.

General Fremont has been lured by the bonanza talk of the California and Nevada papers to visit the Comstock mine at Virginia City.

Every one of the inhabitants of Concord, Mass., where that centennial celebration is presently to be held, is supposed to have written a book.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that landlords in that city are making reductions, varying according to circumstances, from fifteen to thirty per cent.

For exposing that Louisville Library lottery swindle, Colonel Blanton Duncan is in danger of being ku-kluxed, and has received warning.

Our country exchanges are filled with accounts of thefts, barn-burnings and other crimes, traceable to the "tramps" who infest the rural districts.

Judge Neilson is becoming very impatient and somewhat testy. No wonder! Decent people everywhere are sick of the whole Brooklyn kit and boodle.

From all reports, the people of Colorado are not enthusiastically grateful for being admitted as a State to the glories and benefits of the great American Union.

The New York courts have decided that street car companies can eject drunken men from their vehicles with impunity. They will now do so with alacrity.

And now it is shown by scientific analysis that guano is not the deposit of sea birds, but is composed of fossil of sponges and other marine animals and plants.

Without including garden allotments, among the male adults of the British Islands one out of every fifteen is a landowner, with the circle still widening.

An exchange says: "The man who didn't draw anything ip the library lottery lives in this place." He also has a brother living in Pittsburgh, and his name is S. Old.

Many farmers from Nebraska and Kansas, as well as from the East, are moving into Iowa. People are beginning to learn that Iowa is the granary of the Union.

By the time the "tidal wave" reaches Ohio and our own State, next fall, Democratic prospects will begin to look as ragged as the seat of an old Confederate's breeches.

Cardozo, the colored State Treasurer of South Carolina, comes out of his little muss with the investigating legislators like gold from the fire. He is a Republican.

Among the passengers arriving at New York last week, was a Mr. Leak and a Mr. Hole, yet the vessel in which they came reached port safely despite the *hole* and *leak*.

The Sandwich Islands intend to send to the Centennial Exhibition a model of the islands made to a scale and showing the exact physical conformation of the kingdom.

The "Spring fever" which will attack all of us before many days, is not a hypochondriac fancy, but a symptom of actual loss of vitality and lowering of the whole physical system.

Fork-grinding is said by eminent medical authority to be more fatal to human life than any other industrial pursuit. Grinding necessity is what makes men follow the occupation.

A wonderful exhibition has been opened at Brussels. It is a collection of about a hundred landscapes of great merit, painted by a boy supposed to be half-idiotic, and who died at eleven years of age.

A big wine cellar. The United States revenue officers nosed out lately at Los Angeles, California, two subterranean tanks filled with tax unpaid grape brandy. About sixty thousand gallons were seized.

An exhibition of all kinds of railway carriages in use throughout the world is about to be held in New York, with numerous drawings and models of everything appertaining to progression by steam.

In Missouri wolf-scalps are received in payment of taxes, and the other day a legislative committee was appointed to burn the scalps thus received and accumulated during two years past, there being about six thousand dollars worth, at five dollars a head.

It is a noteworthy fact that so many summits in the Rocky mountain range reach to the same altitude. The same is the case in the mountains of the Pacific States. They are real Democratic mountains, a "great many tower high up, but not one of them attains such a domineering elevation as we find in other mountain systems.

Ominous. Just before the adjournment of the "reform" Wisconsin Legislature, the other day, an enterprising undertaker got into the Assembly chamber and laid his circular, boasting of "a splendid assortment of coffins directly from Eastern manufacturers, which he will sell at greatly reduced rates," on the desks of all the members.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The employees in a number of the cotton and woolen mills in the districts of Kensington and Richmond, Philadelphia, dissatisfied with the reduction in their wages, stopped work, last week, and refuse to resume until the rates asked are paid.

The Baldwin Works, Philadelphia, have twenty-two locomotives now in progress for South America. The Pullman Palace Car Company are making nine of their palace cars to fill an order from Italy and eleven to satisfy an English order, before similar orders from Canadian railways and Turkish and Russian arms have been completed. The items show that the beginning has not only been made but increases, and contribute so much to strengthen the confidence of those who believe that American manufactures will become a greater figure in our export tables.

The Gibbs & Sterrett Manufacturing Company at Corry, are now employing about 250 men, and will no doubt increase their force to 300 soon. Their "works have the appearance of a huge bee hive. A short time ago they contracted with the State Grange of Missouri for 500 reapers for the coming season, and last week, Mr. Clark, Master of the State Grange of Oregon, who had been in attendance at the session of the National Grange at Charleston South Carolina, returned this way and was so well pleased with the reapers that he made arrangements for 100 to be sent to the Pacific coast.—*Ex.*

The situation has not materially altered since our last. The men of several collieries in Luzerne have come out, and it is rumored that those of one or two others have gone in. The Union men of Hyde Park have firmly resolved that they cannot succeed just at present, because there are plenty of "blacklegs" in their midst waiting to slip into their places should they be vacated. This, of course, prevents the suspension from becoming general at this time; but inasmuch as the men of the regions out, each counted the cost of being out with the others in, before any tools were laid down, the decision of the Lackawanna, while it is regretted, does not affect the status of the men elsewhere.—*Pottsville Workingman.*

Profitable Boys.

The Waverly (Iowa) *Republican* tells how W. W. Bailey, a resident of that place, has fallen heir to $2,000,000 by the death of his uncle, Joshua Bailey of Cohoes Falls, N. Y. He had but one child, a son, at whose majority the old gentleman gave $30,000. A few weeks afterward the young man died, leaving him childless. He adopted an orphan girl, and at her marriage gave her $40,000 and a house; $5,000 to take a trip to Europe. He had one brother who had three sons, of whom W. W. Bailey is one—and to these nephews he said he would will his property, and the one raising the largest number of boys, twothirds of it, in order that the name might be preserved. It was W. W. Bailey's good fortune to have five boys; in consequence he receives, according to the will, two-thirds of the estate, the whole of which is valued at $3,000,000. W. W. Bailey, adds the *Republican*, has been a resident of Waverly for ten years. He has followed painting for a living, or doing any job that he could find. He has a little home near the depot, which is about all the property he owns. His large family of boys have kept him busy to feed, clothe, and educate them, but he has worked faithfully and earnestly to do so.

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. Ellen Clemens literally starved to death, in Dayton, dying on the 6th inst. She had a drunken husband.

Rev. Franklin McGinnis, of the Presbyterian church at Rome, died suddenly during the latter part of last week.

The house of Daniel Crumley, at Lancaster, was struck by lightning on Friday evening, and Mrs. Crumley knocked insensible.

Mr. Llewellyn Baber has presented to the Ohio State Library an authentical piece of the carriage once owned by General Washington.

The past hard winter has been disastrous to all the wild game of the northwestern part of the State. Quail and pheasants have suffered badly.

At Canton, among a lot of tramps lodging at the police station, last Monday night, a case of small-pox was discovered. The man was removed to the pest house.

The Cincinnati *Star* called J. R. Conklin, a divorce lawyer, a "shyster," whereupon he entered suit for libel, damages $20,000. The unfeeling jury decided in favor of the newspaper.

The Alliance G. A. R. enjoyed an old war time bean-bake the other evening. Genuine hard-tack, sow-belly, beans and coffee innocent of milk, with brown sugar, formed the bill of fare.

Dr. S. H. Farrington, one of the oldest practicing physicians on the Western Reserve and a much esteemed physician, died at his residence in Ashtabula, after a long illness, on Sunday night.

The little son of Gen. Thos. L. Young, of Cincinnati, died of scarlet fever on Saturday. He lost a young daughter by the same disease only a few days ago, and now has two more children very sick with the same dreadful scourge.

William Poulson, a traveling book agent, came near drowning, near Dayton, by riding his horse over a bluff bank that was under water. The horse was drowned, and the man, who could not swim, saved himself and a satchel of books.

A man named Bowles, sixty-five years old, of Butler township, Montgomery county, was found dead at the door of his mill last Monday. His neck was broken and skull smashed, and it is supposed he fell from an upper story of the mill.

The Guernsey *Times* says: "Mr. Heatherington, of Bellaire, who is now worth $3,000,000, forty years ago bought on trust a mule and three acres of coal land. He has a mule's head graven on the door step of his fine house, as his coat of arms."

A lot of loafers were giving a Bucyrus bridal party a charivari, the other evening, when the bridegroom appeared among them and fired the contents of a revolver in their midst. All of them left but one, who had so much lead in him that he couldn't.

The Tiffin *Star* says: "They say the people down in Clyde are getting to be so wicked that when one of them get on their death-bed and wish to consult some proper person regarding his future state, his friends send a fire insurance agent to him. That's a healthy locality.

The Dayton *Journal* says: S. H. Ellis, Grand Master of the Ohio State Grange, is "getting fits" for his alleged toadyism to the rebels at the late meeting of the National Grange at Charleston, South Carolina. When will Northern men learn that a genuine Southern man utterly despises a Northern toady?

Since the Canada Southern failed to pay the Wabash Railroad its proportion of earnings the latter road switched off at Defiance over fifty cars daily to the Baltimore and Ohio, making eight regular trains and several extras daily, and the little villages along the line of the road are building up rapidly, and the country is improving very fast.

A water cistern exploded in Cincinnati on Friday night with terrible force. The whole top of the cistern was blown off, and boulders flung about with dangerous violence. A gas main had leaked into the cistern and filled it. One Mr. Strieff lifted off the top to get water, and his lighted candle ignited the gas. Mr. Strieff was blown about a hundred feet, but the fracture of his knee-cap and some severe bruises was all the injury he received.

In cutting down a large burr oak recently, on the farm of B. C. Shaw, in Shelby county, Turtle Creek township, two acorns were found imbedded in the trunk. It was estimated by counting the rings that they had been imbedded about 1,000 years. Both were sound and looked as though they had been but recently deposited. One of them had put forth a small green, healthy looking shoot, an eighth of an inch long.

The Friends of Barnesville have purchased the grounds of Robert Happer on the northwest corner of Cemetery avenue and South street, for the purpose of erecting a school and meeting house. The lot contains about four acres and is a beautiful place, lived there continuously a little more than sixty years, and died in the house in which he was born. Christian M. Shively, son of George, was born at this old homestead, and has now lived there about fifty-eight years, and bids fair to spend many more years on his ancestral domain—a remarkable instance, in this age of change and activity, of the permanency of a family residence. Thus three generations link the present with the early days of our country's history—the days preceding the revolutionary war.

DRY GOODS.

WEDN ESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, A
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UNSURPASSED BARGAINS!
DRESS SILKS!
We are now offering Unusually Good Bargains in BLACK DRESS SILKS, at all prices from $1 00 to $4 00 per yard, direct from the best Lyons Manufactories.
Extra Good Bargains in Colored Dress Silks.
At 75 cents to $1 00. Real Silk Poplins, worth $1 75, in beautiful Spring colors.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
Extraordinary Good Bargains Offered.
At 25 cts, 28 cts, 33 cts, 37½ cts, 50 cts, 62½ cts, and 75 cts per yard.
New Spring Styles in Tycoon Repps.
New Spring Plain and Matalasse Pongees.
New Spring Styles in Plaids.
New Spring Cashmeres, Diagonals, &c.
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SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS IN
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Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
At 37½ and 50c. Black Empress Cloth, worth 62½ and 75c.
NEW SPRING STYLES IN
Ladies' Made-Up Suits.
Woolen, Paisley and Fancy Shawls,
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Mourning Shawls.
New and Desirable Goods, will be Opened Every Day.
No effort will be spared to fully
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
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Would respectfully announce to the public that they have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
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And are now offering a Large and Well Assorted Stock of
Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,
AT THE
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OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
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Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
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Bargains unsurpassed anywhere. Manufacturing our own Shirt Bosoms, from best makes of Linens, brought direct from the Mills, we are prepared to offer our many customers most decided good bargains in these goods.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, 1875.

Considering the season money has been reasonably active during the day, and we hear of considerable paper offering from out of town borrowers. The small manufacturing towns in the neighborhood with limited banking facilities, and whose wants are constantly increasing, find the abundance of loanable capital in this city quite a convenience. Usually this class of borrowers find but little encouragement from the lenders here, but now they are generously received.

The patronage extended to the different banks was liberal, and a cheerful feeling exhibits itself. There is no alteration in the policy of the banks, but the hopeful tone of the market is referred to with a good deal of satisfaction, and parties in quest of favors are treated in a generous manner. Rates on average paper are easy but very irregular, and hence hard to quote. The prospects are that borrowers in good standing will be able, during the whole of the coming spring, to have their wants attended to without difficulty.

—The International bank, corner of Liberty and Market streets, announces, under date of March 9th, that the business of the bank will be discontinued on April 1st. Depositors are notified that the balances due them are at their disposal, and are requested to check out their funds. In addition to this we hear that one, if not more, of the smaller banks intend to wind up their affairs and retire from the market, as they find the business otherwise than profitable. A few years ago the public seemed to think a bank was a genuine specimen of the *lapis philosophorum* that would turn all things into money. Now, however, they have learned that it requires more capital and greater ability to successfully conduct a bank than was usually thought necessary. Another phase of the financial situation is becoming apparent. Not many weeks ago some half dozen banks announced their intention of applying for national charters; but when it was found that the Comptroller required them to begin *de novo*, that they could not simply pass one bank with its assets and liabilities, good, bad and indifferent, over to the new one, but must pay up their new capital in cash, the change was found to be attended with so many formalities and the necessity of paying off or charging up all suspended and doubtful claims, that nearly all those banks which announced their intention of making a change in their organization have given the matter up and are content to go on under the old system.

This is to be regretted as the publicity which surrounds the national system acts as a conservator and periodically reveals the actual condition of the bank's affairs to the inspection of the stockholders and depositors.

—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a call for $30,000,000 bonds on account of the sinking fund, in accordance with the act of February 20, 1862. The general expectation which had gained ground from some source that the entire amount would be registered bonds is not fulfilled in the result, as, in round numbers, $24,000,000 of the amount called are coupon bonds, and $6,000,000 are registered bonds. The Government, it is said in this connection, will discontinue its week's sales of gold. The effect of this purchase of the amount of bonds will be, of course, to increase the amount of gold in the money market, although not quite so much so as if a greater portion of the bonds called had been registered bonds which are held in this country. Still, as three months will elapse before all this gold is paid out, the bull interest may be able to get high rates for the use of the $12,000,000 of gold which they control in New York; and the *Bulletin* advises merchants not to stand "short" on gold in the interval from this time until the Treasury gold begins to be felt. The details of the call will be found in our telegraphic columns.

—As an indication which counts on the favorable side for the future of the income bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, we hear it stated upon reliable authority that the interest on the bonds falling due on the first of April, has been provided for, and will be promptly paid on maturity. This promptness in meeting the interest as it accrues will, perhaps, exert a favorable influence on the market value of these securities.

—The Boston *Advertiser*, which devotes a column to divers and sundry "lodes," claims and companies, in connection with the Essex mining region, says:

Every item that finds its way from the latest known mining section of New England into the moving stream of news, points to an immigration to the regions near Newburyport, during the coming spring and summer as old and great in proportion as that which inspired Bret Harte's lecture. Yet even at this early period in the undeveloped history of the Newburyport mines, there are many indications of the swindles that will be, of the money that will be lost through speculation in worthless land or by the sudden death of bogus stock companies, and of the chicanery and deception, the levers by which adventurers move their measures.

It certainly does not seem as if there could be any possible doubt but what not underlying the fund for many miles in and around Newburyport are mineral deposits, rich in silver, lead and gold, both interesting and undoubtedly genuine specimens of galena, rich in a percentage of silver, have been found in many different places between Hamilton street and Plum street—a sort of line to the eastern of Essex mining that are inevitably to follow.

—The new usury law of Georgia allows 12 per cent. to be taken by special contract, the general rate being eight per cent. The probability of taking an excess is the forfeiture of the interest.

A doubt has arisen whether a citizen or corporation of another State can legally lend money at 10 per cent. interest in Illinois, as recent decisions may. To resolve this doubt a bill is well on its way to enactment distinctly authorizing non-residents to take 10 per cent. by agreement. This is a matter of considerable interest here as many capitalists have for years past been investing in Illinois and other Western States for the reason that the higher rates of interest there were thought to be legal to all creditors, non-resident as well as resident.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, BANKERS & BROKERS' NOTICE. NEW YORK, March 10, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

First prices this morning at the Exchange showed a continued confidence in a build market, but a pressure of sales, both to realize and for short account, ensued, the extent of which it grew feverish and weak, continuing so to the close; a good undertone existed, however, and the dullness will not be of long duration. At the close, the market shows a decline of ½@¾ per cent. from the highest points of the day, the greatest loss being in Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The meeting to-day in Boston, which found the stockholders, resulted in the election of the Gould party, with Mr. Gould at the head. The Hudson River passed a resolution requesting the board to declare a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. payable July 1st, but we think the probabilities of action as to what action, if any, has been taken on it. The bonds on Secretary Sherman's call for the Treasury will probably call in to-morrow for redemption, will be registered issue. Gold is firm, but we think the premium will not increase by next week. Money remains easy at 4 per cent. on call. Yours truly,

BANKERS & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 11, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
" 5-20's, 1865, reg.	116	116	116	116	116	116
" 5-20's, 1865, coup.	118	118	118	118	118	118
" 5-20's, 1867, coup.	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
" 5-20's, 1868, coup.	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
" 10-40's, coup.	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Currency 6's	119	119	119	119	119	119
Western Union Tel.	76½	76½	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Quicksilver	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39½	39½	38½	39
Panama	112	112	112	113		
Adams Express	103	103	103			
Wells-Fargo Exp's	88½		88½			
American Exp's	57		57			
United States Exp's	60½		60½			
New York Central	102	102	102	102	102	102
Erie	25½	25½	25½	26	26	26
Lake Shore	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Michigan Central	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Illinois Central	104½		104½			
Cleveland and Pitts.	91½		91½			
Chicago & North'n	45¾	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Do preferred	68	68	68	68	68	68
Rock Island	104½	105	104½	104½		104½
St. Paul	30	30	30	30		30
Do preferred	56	56		56		56
Wabash	14	14	14	14		14
Fort Wayne	97	97		97		
Ohio and Mississippi	27	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Union Pacific	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Western Union	78	78	78	78	78	78
Hannibal & St. Jo.	23	23	23	23	23	23
Iron Mountain	23	23	23	23	23	23
C., C. & I.	6	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Tennessee, old	63	63	62	62		
Tennessee, new	63	63	62	62		
South Carolina, Ap.	29	29	29			
North Carolina, old	29	29	29			
Missouri 6's	97	97	97	97		

—The following isa report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	59¾	59¾
Pennsylvania Central scrip	19¾	
Reading, sales	53⅞	
United Co.'s of N. Jersey	190	
Oil Creek	11	11½
Lehigh Valley	63½	63¾
Allegheny Valley	91¾	92
Central Transporta'n Co., sales	44⅞	
Empire Transportation Co.	54½	55½
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., b.	76	78

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

The course of trade to-day was marked by little that requires especial notice. The aggregate of transactions in most branches was rather light, and values generally were nominally unchanged. Grain was dull but steady. Flour continues firm, with a fair jobbing and trade demand for standard grades. In produce the weight of receipts in apples, butter and potatoes, has affected prices a little and the market is weaker, particularly on the former articles. Groceries and provisions were quiet but steady.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,175	Apples, bbls	355
Cheese, lbs	28	Corn, sks	177
Wheat, sks	170	Barley, sks	680
Rye, sks	30	Hay, tons	200
Butter, pkgs	45	Bacon, tcs	25
Potatoes, bus	2,164	Hay, bales	

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge a trifle more. Buyers should inquire stated by the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade was exceedingly quiet to-day, there being no transactions noted in round lots; the jobbing trade was rather slow, but generally speaking, ruled a shade firmer in Chicago, but was quiet and unchanged here. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 40@1 45; fair to prime Michigan white $1 42@1 47; Ohio and Illinois do $1 38@1 42; and fair to good Pennsylvania and Western Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 17. Corn was dull and unchanged here; other markets reported firm. We quote shelled at 70@72c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 71@72c for high-mixed and yellow; 70@72c for prime white; 69@70c for mixed; 68@69c for prime mixed. Oats are steady, but very quiet at 63@65c per bushel for prime white; 60@62c for mixed. Rye was quiet, with but little doing; we quote at 90@95c per bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Seeds are steady and quiet. Timothy is firmer at $3 00@3 10 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in lots are: Timothy, $3 25@3 50 per bushel; clover seed is quoted at $6 00 ₱ bushel; blue grass do at $2 50@3 00 per bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

Groceries.

The market continues quiet and unchanged. Business is generally limited to a jobbing trade. We note the arrival by river to-day of 429 bbls. of New Orleans molasses and 35 hhds. of New Orleans sugar. Prices current are unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21½c	Standard A	10¼c
Choice Rio	21c	Standard B	10c
Prime Rio	20c	Standard extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	19c	Franklin extra C	9¼c
Ordinary Rio	18c	American extra C	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9½c
Rio, in papers	27c	Cut loaf	12c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	40c	Powdered	11¼c
Java, in bulk	40½c	Granulated	11¼c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Strictly ch'e N.O	72c
Gunpowder	50@1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	55@1 00	Good	68c
English Breakfast	55@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25@ 80	Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	65c
Souchong	25@ 85	Lower grades	45@60c
Rice.		*Raisins.*	
Choice Carolina	8@8½c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Patna	7½@8 c	Valentias, ₱ lb	12 c
Rangoon	7½@8 c	Currants, ₱ lb	7½c
Spices.		Prunes	10@12½c
Cloves	55 c		
Allspice	17½@18c		
Cassia	35 @35 c		
Nutmegs	@1 25@1 40		
Pepper	26 @27 c		
Candles.			
Star, full weight	18c		
Stearine			

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

WINDOW GLASS.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Del. at ft.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 6 75	$ 7 25	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 12	6 75	7 75	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	8 25	12 00
11 by 14 to 11 by 16	8 00	8 75	13 00
11 by 17 to 12 by 17		10 00	14 00
11 by 18 to 12 by 18		10 00	14 00
11 by 19 to 12 by 24		11 00	16 00
13 by 22		12 00	16 00
14 by 20 to 15 by 20		14 00	20 00
14 by 22 to 15 by 24		14 00	20 00
16 by 28 to 24 by 26		15 00	24 00
16 by 30 to 20 by 30		16 00	28 00
20 by 36 to 20 by 50		18 00	30 00
20 by 52 to 20 by 54			35 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			38 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 24 united inches, will be charged in 24 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all sizes more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 6&10% to the trade.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 10—Scotch pig is quiet, and trade is now only in small parcels to meet the present wants of consumers. The 100 tons Monkland, recently to hand, remains unsold. A lot of 50 tons Glengarnock sold at $38 00.

American Pig—The stagnation existing for a long time in this market has been gradually giving way of late to a much better state of affairs. The production has been so reduced that at present, though ample for all consumptive demands, there is no accumulation of stocks. Well informed authorities pretty well agree that prices are not likely to decline, at least to any great extent, while the majority express great confidence that an advance is far more probable. Quite a decrease in transactions, even of moving goods has had a quieting, though it cannot be called a depressing effect, on prices. The fact is a fresh resumption of navigation, many look for an active business. One large foundry at Bridgeport, we understand, has been compelled to shut down work for want of coal, caused by the difficulty of getting supplies except at high cost, on account of the strikes throughout the coal regions. The furnaces in Pennsylvania are still running, many having received supplies of coal, and no near stoppage of furnaces is at present looked for, unless some unfavorable change in the resumption of mining should take place. We can report sales of 200 tons No. 1 Pough keepsie, 50 do No. 1 Hanging Rock, and 100 do No. 2 do., all on private terms, but at full prices.

Rails—New are quoted without change from previous figures. Old T shows a little more inquiry; we quote $30 00@32 00.

Scrap—The late high prices are barely maintained, and the market cannot be called quite so strong. There is a good inquiry, and we hear from sales of 500 tons at $37 50, and 300 do at a private price, but supposed $35 00 ₱ ton.

Manufactured—The strikes continue, and many of the leading descriptions are very scarce, and but for the stagnation of business and the difficulty of moving goods, prices would advance.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

March 10—Pig metal is in fair request at high prices. Sales of 2,000 tons No. 1 foundry at $20 00@20 00; No. 2 do at $27 00@28 00, and gray forge at $25 00@26 00. We quote the latter at the furnace at $23 00@25 00, and white and mottled do at $22 00@23 00. Manufactured Iron—Rails are attracting a fair share of attention at 2 8 10c ₱ ₱. New rails meet an improved demand and consumers' terms are unfavorable. Sales of 1,500 tons light at $52 50, and 200 tons 52's at $52 00—the latter here. Old are without change. Sales of 1,500 tons at $29 50. Scrap—Has a light demand and 300 tons changed hands at $35 00. Nails are steady.—*Press.*

CLEVELAND.

March 9—The pig iron market is quiet at quotations below. All the Lake Superior charcoal Nos. 1 and 2 has been picked up for steel purposes, and we could name three lots since Monday at a discount from present prices. The stock of bituminous foundry is not large. The inquiries now prevailing lead to belief that a more active demand for all brands will soon take place. The following are the quotations, four months' time:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

No. 1	$35 50
No. 2	31 50
No. 3	29 50
No. 4	22 00
Nos. 5 and 6	16 00

BITUMINOUS FOUNDRY.

No. 1	$28 00
No. 2	26 00
No. 1 gray forge	25 00

AMERICAN SCOTCH.

No. 1 Cherry Valley	$33 00
No. 2 Cherry Valley	29 00

MASSILLON.

No. 1	$31 00
No. 2	29 00
No. 2	27 00

—*Commercial Review.*

ENGLAND.

[From Saunders Bros.'s Monthly Metal Circular.]

February 25—Rails £6, 5s. to £6, 10s. for heavy sections compared with £5, 15s. same date last year. The following are the exports:

	Month ending 31st January.		Year ending 31st January.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Exports to United States	27,838	7,444	2,370	
Exports to other countries	22,395	29,154	33,801	

In our last issue we pointed out fully the questions arising between the coal masters and coal workers in South Wales. The lock-out caused no operation, as we feared, on the 1st inst., and up to the present time there is no appearance of giving way on the part of the men. That they will ultimately have to succumb seems certain, and it is understood now to be questionable whether the masters will not require a reduction as large as that on the ten per cent., over which this strike and lock-out occurred. It is a notorious fact that rails are quoted lower now than they were last month. The demand seems to be very light, and inquiries for good merchantable iron comparatively very seldom made.

Scotland—Pig—Our present quotations for shipping brands, free on board in the Clyde, are:

	Compared with same date 1874.	1873.
Gartsherrie	57s 6d	108s 6d
Coltness	"	112s 6d
Summerlee	57s 6d	107s 6d
Langloan	90s	167s 6d
Calder	57s 6d	107s 6d
Carnbroe	84s	109s 6d
Glengarnock	84s	109s 6d
Dalmellington	78s	109s
Eglinton	78s	105s 6d

These figures include all other descriptions of pig iron as well as Scotch.

Stocks of pig iron in store at Glasgow:

	Tons.
25th December, 1874	35,621
12th January, 1875	31,167
Decrease	4,504
Foreign shipments to date	

	Tons.
From 25th December, 1874, to 12th February, 1875	27,618
From 25th December, 1873, to 12th February, 1874	19,651
Increase	8,267

Scotch Pig Iron.—We have to report a tolerably active market in this description during the month, through prices show a reduction of 2s to 2s 6d per ton on the week's net quotations, notwithstanding that stocks show a material decrease, while the exports have been more than double those of the corresponding period of the previous year. Such a condition of things is usually accompanied by a higher range of prices, but at the present time the state of the iron trade generally is held to point conclusively towards a lower range of values, so that we have in Scotch iron favorable circumstances attended by a tendency to depression in buyers' favor. Should stocks be much further diminished, we think it not unlikely that the latter will be the ruling feature of the small quantity to effect the market artificially.

Manufactured Iron—The nearest quotations are:

	Compared with same date 74.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Welsh bars	8 10 0	10 15 0
Staffordshire bars	8 15 0	12 10 0
Staffordshire hoops	10 0 0	13 15 0
Staffordshire sheets	9 10 0	12 10 0

Month ended 31st January.

	1875. Tons.	1874. Tons.	Tons.
Exports to United States	6,182	1,068	511
Exports to other countries	20,956	25,667	31,097

Since our last the trade in Staffordshire has continued in a very dull, stagnant, and dragging state; merchants are believed to have a fair quantity of iron to give out, but are determined not to place them at present limits. Coal of common qualities has been reduced about 1s 6d, per ton, but best coal, which affects more the price of iron, has been firm, and there appears to be no prospect of any reduction until quarter-day, in the beginning of April, as far as can be judged at present. Makers of the better kinds of iron have a moderate quantity of orders on their books, but common qualities are decidedly easier and lower, and orders for these descriptions are scarce. The almost total cessation of all manufactures in the South Wales, was rather expected to improve the Staffordshire trade, but hitherto this effect has not been felt in an appreciable extent. The best and most regular demand in the district still appears to be for galvanized iron and corrugated sheets. The opinion is still universal that only better prices can produce a satisfactory state of things again.

Wool.

The Washington, Pa., *Reporter* of the 10th inst. says: Mr. Hamlin, of the house of Parker and Hamlin, Boston, has spent a portion of the last two or three weeks among our people, and purchased over one hundred thousand pounds of wool, at prices ranging from 37 to 39 cents. The correspondents, after deducting expenses of shipping, &c., very closely with the Eastern market. There is still a few lots of wool scattered over the county.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 11, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R		CHANGE —OR+		DIREC. OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cincinnati	35	3	+1	0	S.	Cloudy.
Fort Sully					S.	Fair.
Keokuk	5	0	+0	6	N. W.	Cloudy.
La Crosse					N. W.	Clear.
Leavenw'th					N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	10	0	—0	5	S.	Cloudy.
Nashville	20	7	+0	4	S. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	6	8	—0	10	E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	17	0	+0	2	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	5	8	+0	7	N.	Clear.
St. Paul					N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	35	0	+1	6	S. S. W.	Lt. Rain.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., March 11, 1875.

River 5 feet and falling. Weather clear; thermometer 48.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 11, 1875.

River falling; 10 feet 4 inches. Weather clear; thermometer 46 at 6 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 11, 1875.

River falling slowly, with 7 feet 6 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 11, 1875.

River 9 feet 6 inches and falling

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

A SWINDLER.

Look Out for Him!

C. H. Scott, Postmaster at New Salem, Fayette county, Pa., writes to inform us that a young man is traveling through that region, representing himself as traveling agent of the COMMERCIAL. His plan of operations is to promise to send the paper for three months, for fifty cents, the subscriber to receive as a premium seven pounds of sugar; or the paper to be sent for three months for twenty-five cents without the premium. The swindler is described as about twenty-one years of age; sandy hair and sandy mustache; about five feet nine inches in height; weight 145 to 155 pounds; dress, black coat and pants. He rides a very nice bay mare.

It has been stated time and again that the COMMERCIAL employs no traveling agents, and any person so representing himself may be set down at once as a swindler. We shall feel obliged to our friends if they will cause the arrest of this or any other man who tries to defraud them and us, and will bear all expenses of prosecution.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 3, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 11, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.03	29	89	N.	Calm.	Fair.
2 P.M.	29.876	43	74	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy
9 P.M.	29.717	46	47	W.	Light.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer....29.88 | Highest thermom.. 50
Mean thermometer.. 41 | Lowest thermom.. 29

The Last Cruelty Case.

Yesterday morning, before Mayor Phillips, Jacob Hasley, whose arrest on the charge of cruelly beating a sick horse has been reported, had a hearing. It was shown that Jacob beat the animal with a section of gas pipe. The Mayor imposed a fine of ten dollars and costs, which Mr. Hasley handed over with a melancholy air. Mr. Z. Street, the venerable President of the Humane Society, conducted the case on the part of the Commonwealth.

Held for Trial.

John Hines, a German boy twelve years age, was committed for trial yesterday by Mayor McCarthy, to answer a charge of entering a house with intent to steal. Upon a hearing, it appeared that he was discovered on Wednesday evening, in the office of Alex. McClure & Co., hardware merchants, Twenty-seventh and Railroad streets, and a lot of keys, which he endeavored to get rid of, were found on him. The office had been previously entered, and about the time Hines was seen in the vicinity.

Woman Killed.

Yesterday afternoon, Catherine Barrett, the wife of a laborer residing in Furnace row, Allegheny, while gathering coals from the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near her house, was run over by an engine, the wheels passing over her legs, completely severing them from the body, causing death in a short time. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and was the mother of several small children. The Coroner will probably investigate the case to-day.

The Attempted Robbery of the Monongahela Savings Bank.

Thomas Scott, *alias* Fox, arrested on suspicion of having been the man who attempted to enter the Monongahela Savings bank on Friday night last, had a hearing yesterday before Mayor McCarthy, and was discharged. Officer Davis testified clearly to his discovery of a man with a key or some instrument in his hand working at the door of the bank. When the officer collared the man two others rushed from the cellar stair-way and released him. Chase, Judge, Hickey and Officer Davis. The description of the man given by the officer did not suit the prisoner, and the Mayor discharged him at once.

Who does this Hit?

The *United Presbyterian* strikes at somebody or something when it says: "The people of God are a called people. The are not driven to their churches, nor are they brought there by any trick or mercenary plans. The church is a body made up of those who are called to membership in it, and who respond as under the influence of the divine Spirit. This should make us feel more thoroughly the voluntariness of religion, and also the consecration which it demands. It should also teach us that the honest, frank, earnest presentation of the gospel truth which has been given to Christianity requires, and which God will bless to an effective end. The tricky, flashy sensationalism that passes so often for the presentation of the gospel is utterly foreign to the idea of the house of God."

More Burglaries in Allegheny.

The police of Allegheny are missing many good opportunities just now to distinguish themselves by detecting a burglar. Seldom a night passes that the succeeding morning does not disclose one or more burglaries. One of yesterday's burglaries occurred at James McCutcheon's hardware store, No. 132 Federal street. At an early hour in the morning thieves entered that establishment by breaking open the window shutters in the rear of the building, carrying away about seventy-five dollars' worth of pocket knives. So quietly did they work that even the private watchman was not disturbed.

The other houses entered was the plumbing establishment of Bowman & Bridge, on Ohio, near Arch street. Here the thieves entered through a window in the basement; and stole twenty dollars from the safe.

St. Patrick's Day.

The *Catholic* warms up gloriously as it contemplates the approaching anniversary of St. Patrick. We quote the opening paragraph of an editorial laudatory of the virtues of that "gentleman of the olden time:"

> Many a son and daughter of the Emerald Isle will feel a thrill of glorious recollections and heartfelt gratification, as his or her eye may fall upon the revered name of the great Saint of their native land. The smile and the tear, symbolizing beautifully the two most noticeable phases of Irish character, will struggle for supremacy within them, and the believing heart will tell of the depth and the warmth of the emotions which perturb the kindly breast of the ex-Patriated Celt. Men of harder hearts, and more unsympathizing dispositions, may sneer at the splendid evidences of a people's true nobility of soul; but while genuine appreciation remains an abiding sentiment upon this broad continent of ours, there will not be wanting a tribute to the brave whose sensibilities are so easily moved and so readily guided.

New York Life Insurance Co.

From the thirtieth annual statement of this veteran company, which will be found in our advertising columns this morning, it will be seen that its net cash assets January 1st, 1875, amounted to $27,348,-667 08, or nearly $3,000,000 more than at the beginning of the preceding year. Of these assets a little more than half a million are set aside for the payment of the three items of "Adjusted losses due after January 1st," "Reported losses awaiting proof," and "Outstanding dividends;" while about $24,500,000 are retained as a fund for the reinsurance of existing policies on the basis of 4 per cent. premium for participating and 5 per cent. on the non-participating policies calculated according to the Carlisle tables—a perfectly safe basis. These reservations made, the company finds itself still in possession of a divisible surplus of nearly $2,200,000 from which the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend to the participating policies which may be used in settlement of premiums if the insured so choose. During the past year dull as it has been for all kinds of business 7,254 policies have been issued insuring $21,813,749 22.

On the whole no more gratifying exhibit of affairs could be desired and we venture nothing in saying that the New York Life is as safe a company as can be found and that the character of its officers and trustees is sufficient guarantee that it will always be found in the same category.

We take pleasure in recommending the company to our readers and in referring to Messrs. Arrott & Lockhart, General Agents, No. 167 Wood street, for any other information that may be desired.

THE LOCK-OUT.

FURTHER CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

The Boilers Refuse a Percentage Scale —Arbitration Suggested and to be Considered To-Day.

A further conference between the Committee of Iron Manufacturers and that of the Boilers, held yesterday, failed as before in bringing about an agreement. The Boilers' Committee reported adversely to a proposition of a percentage scale previously submitted to them. By this scale the rate for boiling would be about $4 50 per ton, the highest price, the manufacturers contend, that they can at the present price of iron afford to pay. We understand that at the meeting of the boilers held on Wednesday it was argued that the percentage scale offered, $4 50 per ton for 2½c card, was only what had been continually offered for the last four months. The manufacturers insisted that there was no possibility of their coming to the terms demanded under the present condition of trade, and intimated that further conference was but a waste of time.

The conference lasted until after six o'clock, the manufacturers remaining firm in their adherence to the price offered. Arguments were had on both sides, and while each expressed a desire for an end of the lock-out, neither would admit of any compromise.

Finally, the question of arbitration came up and was discussed, resulting in some consideration as to how such a thing could be arranged. After an interchange of opinion it was decided to refer the matter to the bodies represented by the committees, and as a result the Iron Association and the Boilers' Union will both hold meetings to-day.

Much interest is felt in the conference by the public generally. Indeed, considering the difficulty experienced by the reporters in obtaining information from either side, the general public exhibit more anxiety in the matter than do, apparently, the manufacturers and boilers. The fact as above announced, that a proposition for an arbitration is to be considered to-day, will whet the public appetite for information as to the result, and no doubt strong hopes will be felt that the end is drawing near. It is something devoutly wished by citizens generally.

As indicative of the feeling of workingmen not puddlers, yet whose labor depends on them, we may give the remark of a well informed and intelligent roller, made last night. When asked what his opinion was about the strike and the result, he said: "Well, I think there should be concessions on both sides, but it would *almost cost me my head* to say so to a puddler."

We will endeavor to give, to-morrow, the result of the action of both bodies to-day on the question of arbitration. Should that be decided upon, it is likely that before many days the furnaces will all be in full blast.

A CHURCH SCRAPE.

Rev. J. J. McIlyar on Trial for Maladministration, Unministerial Conduct and Falsehood.

Rev. J. J. McIlyar, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an active member of a number of secret orders, is now on trial, before an ecclesiastical court in Sharpsburg, for a number of offenses of which he is alleged to be guilty. He was at one time pastor of Wesley chapel in this city, was three years in charge of the Union Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny, and is now pastor of the Union Cemetery church, of Sharpsburg.

The charges are, maladministration, unministerial conduct, and falsehood. There are various specifications under the first charge, among which are allegations that he has expelled eight or ten members from the church in violation of the rules of discipline: that owing to his tyrannical conduct, thirty-five others have been compelled to leave; that an old member, understood to be Mr. Jacob Coyodo, who had withdrawn, was read out as having "withdrawn under charges," when no charges were ever preferred, and a trial was peremptorily refused him.

The charge of unministerial conduct specifies, among other things, that he violently seized one of the trustees of the church by the throat, on the public streets of Sharpsburg, and that he used his authority to break up prayer-meetings at the houses of sick and feeble members of the church.

He is charged, further, with uttering falsehoods with reference to his conduct during the war, it being alleged that he was disloyal to the cause of the Union, and it is also specified that on various occasions he has been guilty of making statements in his ministerial capacity that were utterly at variance with the truth.

The charges are signed by Richard Moyle and E. F. Hassom, both formerly class-leaders in the church. Mr. Hassom has also been a licensed exhorter, and he claims that his license was taken from him through the influence of Rev. McIlyar, on personal grounds alone.

The investigation commenced on Wednesday, and is still in progress. Rev. Dr. Miller, Presiding Elder of the Pittsburgh District, is conducting the investigation as Chairman. Rev. Dr. S. H. Nesbitt, Presiding Elder of the Allegheny District, and Rev. Robert Hopkins, of Sewickley, are acting as counsel for the prosecution; and Rev. Dr. D. L. Dempsey, of Bridgewater, is assisting Rev. McIlyar in his defense.

An effort was made by the prosecution to conduct the trial openly, as all such trials should be conducted, but it failed to meet the sanction of the opposite side, and the case is being heard with closed doors. While the doors have been kept closed, the mouths of some of those who are cognizant of the facts have been opened freely enough, and the public let into the "secret. The prosecution, under the rulings already made, are not over sanguine of securing a very favorable verdict, but they are producing a large number of witnesses, from near and from far, to make good the charges.

The defendant, who has hitherto stood above reproach, still maintains a strong hold upon the confidence of his friends, who are confident that he will be fully vindicated.

TILTON AND BEECHER.

Not Representatives of the Christian Religion.

The *United Presbyterian* devotes a column, editorially, to the discussion of the Tilton-Beecher trial. The ground taken is, that much as the enemies of true religion desire to have it so, "Christianity is not on trial," although "it is a great humiliation to christendom that men, prominent in its ranks, should be involved in such a scandal." The editor's estimate of the principal parties to the great trial, is in these words:

> Theodore Tilton was placed for a time in the editorial chair of what many regarded as the leading religious paper of the country. In some respects he filled it ably. On subjects which he understood and with which he was in sympathy, he wrote vigorously and elegantly. But it was sadly evident to all Intelligent Christians that he did not understand the theology or religion or morality of the Bible. His unfitness for such a position has only been made more manifest by the revelations of the character of his wife. He never was a true representative of Christianity and no fair mind will hold it in any way responsible for his shame. That he was restrained for a time in his aberrations from truth and virtue, under a mere nominal profession of Christianity, should rather prove its essential excellence and salutary power.
>
> As to Henry Ward Beecher we still cling to the hope that he will be able to clear himself of the gross offense with which he is charged. The opening of his defense encourages us in this. But however his case may issue, we are not willing, and never have been, to regard him as entitled to the prominence he has had as a representative Christian preacher. Brilliant and eloquent he certainly is; but his views of Christian truth and duty, as given in many of his published sermons, have appeared to us of a very low and loose order. His readiness to fraternize with the semi-infidelity of Universalists and Unitarians, to pander to the desires of those who would make the Sabbath a day of mere worldly amusement, and to serve free lovers as in the Richardson-McFarland marriage, all indicate that his Christianity has been running on a very low level.

A Double Bereavement.

The following, from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Wednesday, relates to the death of a sister of Mr. Sidney Omohundro, of this city:

> In the death of Miss Mattie E. Omohundro, whose obsequies occurred yesterday morning, L. J. Omohundro, Esq., suffers a second bereavement, having recently buried a younger sister, Miss Flora L., an account of whose demise appeared in this paper. These sisters, whose large generosity of nature had cherished for them in the hearts of many a grateful and tender affection, who were always together in their duties and amusements, remained together even unto death. A peculiar sympathy now awakened by the proximity of the deaths, and the fact that Mr. Omohundro's severe illness prevented his attendance at the last sad rites of his remaining sister. The floral tributes were appropriate, beautiful and abundant, suggestive of the esteem in which the dead was held, and of respect to the hearts bowed down with grief and woe. The relatives of the deceased were in a measure consoled by the knowledge that she met death calmly, and with Christian confidence and resignation.

NEXT Sabbath Mr. Maguire, of the Bingham street Methodist Episcopal church, South Side, will preach his farewell sermon. In the evening some very interesting services will be held. Several young ladies and gentlemen will read and declaim. W. C. Moreland, Esq., is expected to be present and deliver an address.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—The Kreiling Case—Controller's Report for February—Passage of Ordnance Changing Market Days, &c., &c.

Allegheny Councils held a stated meeting last night.

SELECT BRANCH.

Under a suspension of the rules, the case of Henry Kreiling, the alien member, was taken up. Mr. Heagy, chairman of the special committee to which the case was referred, reported the action of the committee and submitted the points made by the City Solicitor and by Mr. Marshall, counsel for Mr. Kreiling.

Mr. Callery moved that the report be laid over, which, after considerable discussion, was carried—ayes 11, nays 8. This action permits Mr. Kreiling to retain his seat.

Council then proceeded to the consideration of routine business. A number of petitions, of no importance, were presented.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The report of the Survey Committee was received and filed.

The report of the Finance Committee, embracing an ordinance for the issue of $40,000 of Troy Hill reservoir improvement bonds, and ordinances for refunding overpaid taxes to various parties, was received and filed and the ordinances passed finally.

The Controller's report for February was presented, showing the following expenditures: Salaries, $3,119 27; Fire Department, $3,962 50; printing, $320 25; streets, $1,403 32; wharves and landings, $52; surveys, $204; police, $3,625 26; Water Works, $4,219 50; gas, $403 20; city property, $669 19; health, $101 81—total, $18,250 01.

The report of the Street Committee was received and filed. Ordinances from the committee, for grading and paving Gerst alley and Buchanan street, passed finally.

The reports of the Water Committee and Superintendent of the Water Works, which have been published, were received and filed. The Superintendent reports the machinery of the Water Works in bad condition.

Mr. Smith called up a resolution refunding to Simon and Chas. Marks and Owen Shakely $61 overpaid water tax, which passed.

Mr. McKelvy presented the report of the Committee on Plans, upon which was received and resolution attached providing a remedy was ordered to be printed.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Common Council business was taken up and concurred in as far as reached, except the ordinance authorizing the Sinking Board to exchange some land with the West Penn Railroad, at Claremont, for the purpose of straightening boundaries, which was referred to the Board to make specifications for information of Councils.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Mr. Wm. Reimenschneider, elected to fill a vacancy in the Third ward, was sworn in.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Petitions, etc., were presented and appropriately referred, as follows: Petition for a sewer on Hanna street, from Diamond to Ohio street; from the grocers of the city, asking protection from traveling hucksters and peddlers, principally from Pittsburgh; to pay no taxes; from the Pleasant Valley Railway Company, for permission to lay another track along Union avenue to North Diamond street; from Joseph Horn, for permission to erect a frame meat shop on James street; remonstrance against a sewer on Webster avenue; petition, for grading and paving Preble avenue, from Stanton avenue to Green-wood street; for opening a new street from Center street at its junction with Spring Garden avenue, to be called Monroe street, the same to take the place of the proposed Valley street.

Mr. Chiverton presented a series of resolutions, passed at a meeting of the citizens of the Ninth ward, protesting against the passage of an act by the Legislature abolishing the Board of Poor Directors, and endorsing Dr. E. Riggs as a worthy member of said Board of Directors. Received and filed.

Petition for the equalization of property for taxable purposes. Referred.

Resolution for paving the First ward Diamond square, known as the Hay Market. Referred.

Resolution for a water main on Church avenue, to connect with the water main on Federal street; also, for gas lamp on Gallagher street, at the end of Main. Both referred.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings reported ordinances as follows: Dalzell & Parker, permission to erect a frame carpenter shop on Mechanic street, Second ward; John Gertman, frame stable on Church alley, Third ward. Both ordinances passed.

The Ordinance Committee made a report recommending the appointment of a new city code, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the City Solicitor to prepare a revised condition of the code. The resolution was passed.

The Market Committee reported the receipts for February, as follows: Clerk of Markets, $986 90; second ward scales, $306 07; Diamond scales, $208 06; Fourth ward scales, $12 50. Total, $1,433 53. The report was received and filed.

The Committee on City Property reported adversely to roofing the Market square. In relation to the sale of the old Columbia house, the City Solicitor decided that the city had a right to sell it. A resolution accompanied the report, authorizing the Solicitor to advertise said property for sale. Report received and resolution passed.

BILLS AND ORDINANCES.

Ordinances and other business passed in Select Council were taken up, and the action of that branch concurred in, except in the following: Ordinance relative to the opening of Grant avenue, from Kelbecca street to South avenue, which was postponed indefinitely.

Ordinance relative to supervision of repairing and erecting gas posts and lamps, laid over in Common Council at a previous meeting, was called up, and a motion to reconsider the former action prevailed. The ordinance was rejected.

Adjourned.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.

Medicines Exempted Under the New Tax Law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, with reference to the tax upon medicines under the law of February 8th, 1875, that two classes heretofore held to be liable to stamp tax are conditionally exempted:

First. Official medicines or medicines made and compounded according to formulas published as authorized standard and medical authorities. but which have been heretofore put up in a style or manner similar to that of patent or proprietary medicines in general.

Second. Medicines unofficinal, or made and compounded according to unpublished formulas. In the first of these cases the condition on which the exemption is made to depend is that the formula shall be published on the label and dispensatory pharmacopia, or pharmaceutical journal, or other standard medical authority, where such formula is published, shall be distinctly referred to on the label. In the second case no proprietary right must be claimed, and to remove all semblance of any claim to proprietorship, or claim to have any private formula, or exclusive right to the manufacture or compounding of the same, the maker or compounder must publish on his label the exact formula which he uses, so that the medicinal article may be free and open to the trade, if they see fit to make compound the same article. All medicines must be published in from and manner, and indicated by such weights and measures as are generally adopted in their standard medical authorities.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in Recorder Richardson's office yesterday:

Sheriff Hare to Mrs. Lizzie J. Welsh, February 13, 1875; lot on Washington street, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh, 62½x350 feet.....$ 350 00

Belmont Jones, Delmont Jones, Jr., September 30, 1874; sixteen acres land. Nominal

Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.....Nominal

Charles Duke to Edward West, April 6, 1874; lot 50x110 feet, Fifth avenue, Homestead, Mifflin township.....1,000 00

Homestead Bank to Edward West, January 7, 1875; nine lots, Sixth avenue, Homestead.....1,463 46

Andrew Harper to John V. Irwin, March 9, 1875; lot 60x110 feet, Eighth avenue, Homestead.....2,500 00

Ebenezer Duncan to George Wallace, October 12, 1874; four acres land, Pine township.....600 00

A. Leggate to Robert Roe, December 8, 1874; lot Kilbuck township, 200x135 feet. 1,400 00

Mercy B. Miner to Lee S. Smith, January 5, 1875; lot Wilkins township, 25x150 feet.....300 00

James B. McKee to Jane Culmer, October 1, 1874; lot Warren street, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....700 00

Wm. Ward to James N. Jordan, February 15, 1875; lot Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, Webster street, 24x71 feet.....1,200 00

A. L. Bayne to Bethuel Bayne, October 2, 1868; lot Chartiers township, Maryave., 75x100 feet.....300 00

Joseph Thomas to Wm. Hanner, December 22, 1874; lot Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 20x120 feet, katharine avenue.....2,000 00

James Neel to W. P. Wampler, March 5, 1875; one-fourth interest in 6 lots, McKeesport, and also in 2 acres and 99 perches land, Wilkins township....18,500 00

Arch. H. Rowand, Jr., to Philip O'Neill, May 27, 1873; 2 lots on Railroad avenue, 30x100 feet.....1,200 00

James Vincent to James Donehue, April 12, 1873; lot in Noblestown, 32x160 feet.....250 00

Quit claim, Ross McGibony to Margaret McGibony, December 10, 1874; 14 acres and 30 perches land Baldwin township.....Nominal

Quit claim, Thos. S. Blair to Jno. H. Shoenberger, February 17, 1875, interest in property, Twenty-third ward.....Nominal

THE Board of Revision passed a resolution yesterday making a further reduction, of ten per cents on the assessed valuation for 1874, of property in all the wards of the city except the following: Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh. This makes a reduction in those wards of twenty per cent. on the valuation for 1874.

AMONG those upon whom the degree of Medical Doctor was conferred, at the annual commencement of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, were J. S. Crawford, E. W. Dean, and S. Woods, of this city.

THE High School Committee of the Central Board of Education, for 1875, has organized by re-electing Samuel Harper, Esq., as Chairman.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of the steamtugs "Little Giant" and "Leopard" D. F. Patterson, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to ascertain and liquidate the claims against the fund in court arising from sale of said boats.

In the case of the steamtug Veteran No. 2, the report of the Commissioner distributing the fund arising from the sale of said boat was confirmed absolute.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of the West End Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, vs. Jacob Whirlie, reported yesterday, the jury found for defendant.

In the case of Loomis and Holland vs. Hartje and Wylie, a rule was granted to show cause why execution should not be stayed.

In the case of Joseph Keurch vs. Watson Brovart—an action for work and labor done—the jury found for plaintiff for $56 66.

Nation Trust Company, for use of J. H. Bailey, receiver, vs. Jake Hill; action to recover on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $631 84.

The case of Joseph Daibler vs. John Ebner, an action to recover for work done on a contract for the building of a house, is on trial.

A witness named W. H. Wilson was brought into court on an attachment and fined twenty dollars and the costs of the attachment.

No jury trials will be had to-day, the list having been exhausted.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and Wilson.

STEAMBOAT CASE COMPROMISED.

The case of Shaw and Greenough, owners of the steamer Peninah, vs. John B. Dalias, William S. Evans and Sanford B. Coulson, implevied with William J. Kountz, doing business as John B. Dallas, which has been on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick for several days, was terminated by a compromise between the parties. Some time in December, 1872, or early in January, 1873, as plaintiffs allege, there was an agreement between Kountz, Evans, Dallas and Coulson, by which they became partners, and that they were to go to Chicago, and there make in common a bid to the Government for the contract for carrying supplies on the Missouri river. The agreement was that, no matter who obtained the contract, it was to be a partnership affair, and that Commodore Kountz was not to bid, but to hold himself in readiness to go bail for the contracting parties. Commodore Kountz was to furnish four boats and the other parties four boats in all, to carry freight at the Government prices. The contract was awarded to John B. Dallas, and by its terms he was to get a commission of ten per cent. for pound freight, and twenty per cent. on all other kind of freight, Kountz to receive one-half of the commissions and the other parties the other half. This suit was to recover a balance of some $3,300 or $3,400 alleged to have been due the plaintiffs by defendants for freight carried on the Peninah by the defendants. The well-known reputation of this gentleman is a guarantee of perfect fit and style. Any gentlemen who are about to order their spring suits should visit Mr. Tiegel's establishment, examine his goods and learn his prices.

The Spelling Book.

Westlake's—3,000 practical words—the best book for spelling families. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., 115 Wood street.

Reineman's New Restaurant.

Mr. George Reineman, the popular caterer, has found his present place of business entirely too small to accommodate his many customers, and consequently has erected a large and commodious building on Diamond street, immediately in the rear of the Germania Bank building. The new house has been fitted up in fine style, and prompt attention, private meals and moderate charges can be guaranteed. The new house will open on the 25th of March.

Stop that Coughing!

If you do not it may kill you. A bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup only costs you 25 cents, and its timely use may save your life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To those three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, and causes them to be freely and easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off. The patient does not raise and bleed when he coughs.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, reach the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative. It acts with the bile, is decomposed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup to do this. If each one of these medicines be used, he knew anybody's bid but his own and his partners', excluding Kountz.

In the two cases of Hastings vs. Frazier Bros., reported yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff for $647 90 and $2262 95 respectively.

The case of Wm. Miller vs. Graff, Bennett & Co., is on trial. This is an action to recover for work on cannon for the Government, which the Government refused to pay for, and for the payment of which the defendants sued the bondsmen. To enable the plaintiff claims some $1,300.

The case of James Davis vs. Henry Murphy and Dominick Murphy, an action to recover damages for injury to a building through the alleged negligence of defendants, is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Huckenstine vs. Young; Denning vs. Heimburger *et al.*; Miller vs. Blakely; Hammeral vs. Schaffer; Hazelwood Building and Loan Association vs. McCandless; Johnson vs. Thomas and Lange; Bell vs. Allegheny vs. Richardson; Williams vs. Haas; Colwell vs. Williams *et al.*; Livingston vs. Walter; Finan *et al.* vs. Davis.

Quarter Sessions Jurors.

William Speelman and John Robinson, indicted on oath of Samuel H. Hoffman for larceny and receiving stolen goods, were found guilty, and Speelman was sent to the Penitentiary for two years, and Robinson to the Workhouse for one year.

James Davidson, indicted for forgery on the oath of Henry Flath, plead *nolo contendere*, and was sent to the Workhouse six months. On another indictment for the same offense, on oath of the same prosecutor, a *nolle prosequi* was granted.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Davis indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth Brown.

C. H. Brown, who plead *nolo contendere* to the charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, on oath of C. R. Stein, was sent ten days to jail.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Stewart, indicted for assault and battery on oath of J. B. Hyndman, was allowed to be settled.

John Eisheman is on trial for the larceny of a spring wagon, charged by Hugh S. Fleming.

Transient Matter by Mail.

The Postmaster General has issued a circular order relative to the classes of matter on which the rates of postage have been increased under the new postal law, and which will not hereafter be sent through the mails unless fully prepaid at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. The provisions of the law, as cited in the circular, are as follows:

SECTION 153. That mailable matter of the third class shall embrace all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book manuscripts, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise not exceeding four ounces in weight, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of authors, and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bag or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisons, explosive materials and obscene books shall be excluded from the mails.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE 'Ides of March—Buffalo robes, seal skins, etc.

A STATISTICIAN estimates that courtships average three tons of coal each.

SAMUEL MCELHENEY yesterday resigned his position as member of the Board of Revision from the Seventh ward.

PEOPLE who argue that fires in sleeping rooms are unhealthy, generally speak more freely on the subject in the summer season.

ABOUT seven o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred at Culmer's steel spring works, Twenty-sixth and Liberty streets. There was no damage done.

A SLIPPERY question just now is, whether it is better to be a fat man and come down heavy, or to be a thin man, and have nothing to break the fall.

THE Board of Revision adjourned *sine die* yesterday, after passing a resolution reducing the valuation of property in the old city wards another ten per cent.

DURING the next two years the burning of gunpowder in honor of Centennial anniversaries will eat up money enough to wipe out considerable of the national debt.

A LODGE of the Order of the Knights of Honor will be instituted on Saturday evening, in Allegheny city, by Deputy S. D. and S. G., Joseph G. Kestler, of Louisville, Ky.

MRS. WHITE, a middle-aged lady residing on Pitt street, fell at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and suffered the dislocation of her hip joint.

A SAVING husband—"George, dear, don't you think it rather extravagant of you to eat butter with delicious jam?" "No, love, economical! Same piece of bread does for both!"

A SPELLING MATCH for the relief of the poor will come off Thursday evening, 18th inst., in the Fifth R. P. church, corner of Liberty street and Oak alley. Admission twenty-five cents.

THERE was a rumor on the South Side yesterday that the seventy-two puddling furnaces in the forge department of the American Iron Works would resume on Monday next at the reduction. The report is denied.

"CONFOUND this slush!" all the grumblers say. The same parties were not contented when it was 20 degrees below zero. And they will never cease their complaints, not even when it gets to be 100 in the shade!

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Maggie Mitchell will appear again this evening in "The Pearl of Savoy." Of the merits of the actress, we have only to repeat what we have many a time and oft said—that she is ever fresh, piquant and winsome.

Tableaux and Concert.

We take pleasure in calling attention to a proposed entertainment of more than ordinary interest. On Thursday, the 18th inst., ladies and gentlemen of the two cities, to the number of nearly one hundred, will give an exhibition of tableaux and a vocal concert for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny. The singing will be done by the accomplished Liedertafel Society, and the tableaux will claim unusual attention by reason of the opportunity afforded to see some of our most beautiful ladies in their most bewitching moods. The tableaux will include scenes from "Romeo and Juliet" and "Merry Wives of Windsor," mythological poetical and historic representations, and one or two of a comical character. The worthy charity in behalf of which this entertainment is proposed, is so well known that we need not praise it. There is no question as to the success of the benevolent movement. Tickets, including reserved seats, may be secured at Hale's music store on and after next Monday morning, for one dollar each.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Those who enjoy good singing should go to Trimbles and hear Nully Pieris and Ada Belmont, who are excellent vocalists. All of the other features of the entertainment, such as acrobatic feats, songs and dances, Ethiopian sketches, etc., we can only say that everything is done in tip-top style. The new programme of last evening will be repeated to-night.

A Few Suggestions.

Often men and women play the prodigal with the gifts of nature as though their waste might be replenished with the return of spring. The wine of life is drawn with not mercy a liberal, but a wasteful hand, until age comes on and finds us with dissipated energies and shrunken frame, the facilities broken and life a wreck. He who would enjoy the dream of the poets, "a green old age," must practice thrift while thrift will avail. Be temperate, be cleanly, tax not your energies beyond endurance. If you over-work your eyes, blindness may follow. If you neglect your teeth, decay will result—and here is the commonest source of human wastefulness. Many treat a tooth a little damaged like an overworn garment. Yet it may be mended so that it will last a lifetime. Modern art builds from a mere stumpa perfect tooth, which certainly is preferable to having it extracted, with the attendant misery of lean jaws and vacant gums. This art is, of course, beyond the skill of the ordinary dentist. Masters of the profession, however, like Dr. G. W. Spencer, of 54 Penn street, do it with the same ease that they perform commoner operations.

New and Fashionable Goods for Spring Suits.

Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 57 Smithfield street, has now displayed on his counters a very choice selection of cloths, cassimeres and vestings for spring suits. Mr. Tiegel has returned from his visit to the Eastern cities, where he has given his personal attention to the selection of goods and also to all the latest styles of making up garments. The well-known reputation of this gentleman is a guarantee of perfect fit and style. Any gentlemen who are about to order their spring suits should visit Mr. Tiegel's establishment, examine his goods and learn his prices.

METHODISM.

Proceedings of the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church—List of Appointments.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA., March 8, 1875.

The session of the West Virginia Conference, now closing, under the presidency of Bishop Rowman, has been an unusually pleasant one. The business has been transacted with care, and without the manifestation of undue haste. The reports of the contributions for benevolent purposes show a slight increase over those of the year preceding.

Members were reported as follows: In full connection, 25,116; on probation, 6,036; showing an increase of eleven probationers and 1,286 in full connection.

There was appropriated for missionary purposes to this Conference for the year now commencing $4,500. The assessment on the Conference for Missionary Society was $5,000.

The next session of the Conference will be held at Fourth street Methodist Episcopal church, Wheeling. The Conference requested that the time might be fixed between the 15th and 30th of March, 1876.

The resolutions of thanks were presented and read by Dr. McKendree Reiley, and were very emphatic in their expression of thanks to the citizens of all denominations for their hospitality and courtesy, and meritorious mention was made of Rev. Geo. W. Wilding, the worthy pastor of Point Pleasant, who certainly deserved all praise for his management and arrangements for the comfort of the Conference. The session of the conference has clearly produced a very favorable impression on the community here, and will tend very much to allay previously existing animosities and harmonize all parties.

All the churches were supplied by the Conference on Sunday. In the Methodist Episcopal church, the Bishop preached an admirable sermon prior to the ordination of deacons. Dr. J. Horner, of Pittsburgh, preached at 3 P. M., prior to the ordination of elders. Dr. J. McKendree Reiley preached at 7 P. M. Rev. Dr. Hunter preached in the Episcopalian church at 10 A. M.

Several distinguished visitors were present at the Conference, among them Rev. Dr. Reed, and Rev. C. C. McCabe, the famed chaplain and the late Secretary of the Church Extension Society.

The Conference readmitted Elder J. E. Wasson to membership, and on trial C. Warnum, J. H. Hess, J. W. Bedford and C. C. Crawford.

The amount required for Conference claimants was found to be $2,500. Of this amount there has been obtained $1085, which was distributed to the claimants.

The Conference adjourned at 8:10 P. M., March 8th, and after joining in singing lead by Chaplain McCabe, and prayer by Dr. Hunter of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, and after an interesting and impressive address by the Bishop, the appointments were read, the Doxology was sung, and the benediction pronounced by Bish